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SPECIAL SITTING OF COUNCIL OF TEN ON THE POLISH AFFAIR

Prussian Boundary Question Discussed—French Concern at Ruptured Negotiations Between Allied and German Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George's dissatisfaction with a portion of the commission's report on the Polish frontiers, adjudicating to Poland the Marienwerder and Rosenburg districts, resulted in a further sitting of the Council of Ten for consideration of the report. The commission had meanwhile been required to consider the British Premier's objections and provide a new boundary between Prussia and Poland. The commission found it impossible to alter its decisions, and the unaltered report was presented by Sir W. Tyrrell, with the reasons in support of the conclusions, the chief being that if Germany possessed territories astride the Lower Vistula and the Thorn-Danzig line, she could cut communications between Central Poland and the sea.

The final decision will be taken when the conference deals with the whole of the German frontiers.

French opinion views with concern the incident of the ruptured negotiations at Posen, particularly in the light of the German commentaries. A telegram from Berlin to Zurich states that the rupture was caused by disagreement with the entente as to Germany's proposal that the president of a superior commission should be nominated by the Pope, the truth being that the Germans had themselves proposed that the president should be appointed by the Spa international commission, but at the last moment Matthias Erzberger made the other proposal. Le Temps states that General Dupont, chief of the French military mission in Germany, has possession of a German document ordering the Polish troops to disembark at Danzig and forbidding French officers in Warsaw entering the region through which runs the Danzig-Meawa railway.

Le Temps sees significant symptoms of the German Government having once more fallen under military sway, and believes that Germany is entering on a final gamble, in which she will not hesitate to risk universal chaos in which there would be neither conquerors nor conquered, responsibilities nor reparations, and the field would be to the nation with the strongest discipline, undestroyed industrial outfit, and an unlimited supply of drilled officials. The more menacing Bolshevism becomes, the more advantageous is the game to be played, in the eyes of Germany.

German View of Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German Government wireless message states that at a plenary sitting of the armistice commission at Spa on Wednesday, General Nudant, who is Marshal Foch's representative, announced that the Allies declined the German proposal that Polish troops should be landed in Königsberg, Memel, or Libau, instead of Danzig.

General von Hammerstein, a German delegate, denied that article 16 of the armistice of Nov. 11 gave the Allies the right which was now claimed and said that the offer regarding other ports except Danzig remains in force.

Any landing at Danzig would cause unrest, where calm now prevails, he said, and added that the German Government has ordered the armistice commission at Spa to deal with all questions relating to the subject.

General D'Esperey's Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Gen. Franchet D'Esperey, who was leader of the victorious allied armies in the Balkan campaign of last year, has been instructed to proceed to Odessa to report on the military situation.

Economic Questions Decided

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Associated Press)—The economic subjects which are to be introduced into the preliminary peace treaty were definitely determined at a meeting of the Economic Commission today.

These take a wide range of important subjects, including the disposition of German patents, trade marks and copyrights, and alien property, such as that held by the custodian of such property in the United States.

The main subjects which will appear in the treaty are:

First—The future status of German commercial treaties with the allied countries, all of which have been abrogated.

Second—A tariff arrangement, under which trade may be resumed and providing against discrimination between the allied countries.

Third—A provision regulating pre-war contracts between German business interests and allied business interests, which were suspended by the war.

Fourth—Provisions for the disposition of German property in allied countries, mostly in the hands of government custodians, and also allied property in Germany. This branch includes German patents, trade marks, and copyrights.

Fifth—A provision for the assem-

bling of an international conference to deal with economic and commercial questions.

The foregoing subjects are being drafted in treaty form for inclusion in the treaty.

Labor Commission's Progress

PARIS, France (Saturday)—An announcement was made by the Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation today that the only thing remaining for the commission to do was to draft up its report to the conference. Its session today the commission completed consideration of the proposals laid before it by a deputation from women's organizations.

In recognition of the idea of self-determination in labor questions, the Labor Commission today introduced a clause into its report providing that "no recommendation or draft convention shall in any case be accepted or applied so as to diminish the protection already accorded to workers by the existing laws of any of the high contracting parties."

The Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways and Railways met this afternoon at the Ministry of Public Works, and examined clauses to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace in regard to the régime to be applied in the Danube. The commission will continue the examination of these clauses on Monday.

GUARDS' WELCOME BY CITY OF LONDON

King George Reviews Regiments on Return From the War, in Procession Through City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The City of London gave the first public welcome to the victorious British troops yesterday, when the Guards Division marched from Buckingham Palace by way of the Strand and Fleet Street to the Mansion House, returning by way of Holborn and Piccadilly of Hyde Park corner. In the forefront of the Palace, the King, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Rumania, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, the Minister for War and a distinguished company of ambassadors, ministers, and colonial representatives, witnessed the march past of Great Britain's famous regiments, as Queen Victoria did after the Crimean War.

Unusual features were the inclusion in the procession of army lorries for those unable to march, and the companies of demobilized men, many wearing a silver badge and medals for gallantry. The Household Cavalry marched, as they have often fought in this war, on foot, the staffs only being mounted, and there was a general lack of stiffness in the procession after four years of tension. The welcome given to the guardsmen was marked by a sobriety, in great contrast with similar processions in the past, though the packed pavements, window sills, and balconies, left no doubt as to its sincerity.

The Earl of Cavan, who first commanded the Guards' division on their formation in 1915, with his staff, which included the Prince of Wales, received a great ovation, which was not lessened by the modest part His Royal Highness took in the procession.

GENERAL ALLENBY AS HIGH COMMISSIONER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Press Bureau announces that in view of the serious situation in Egypt and the High Commissioner's absence from that country, the King has appointed General Allenby High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan with directions to exercise supreme authority in all matters military and civil.

General Sir Edmund Allenby, who paid a brief visit to Paris last week for the purpose of conferring with the allied representatives regarding affairs in Syria and the Far East, succeeds Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate as High Commissioner of Egypt.

O'LEARY CASE JURY FAILS TO CONVICT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—The jury in the trial of Jeremiah O'Leary, former editor of the magazine Bull, indicted on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, late yesterday, after 54 hours of deliberation, rendered a verdict acquitting O'Leary on all but one of the seven counts, and disagreeing on that one. This count alleged an overt act to obstruct the military service of the United States by conspiracy. The disagreement also affected the Bull Publishing Company and the American Truth Society.

WARSHIPS AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON, Jamaica—United States warships Supply, Solace, Palmer and Alleghany have arrived here from Guantanamo to take on supplies. Five seaplanes also arrived from Guantanamo and the monitor Shawmut was expected. The American seamen were given a cordial reception by the citizens, and a baseball game was arranged. The vessels are expected to leave for the Canal Zone tomorrow.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Eleven United States torpedo destroyers, seven submarines, and a mother ship have arrived here.

UNREDEEMED GREEKS' APPEAL TO THE PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—At a banquet in honor of Mr. Kyriakides and Mr. Spanoulis Sourdou, who are members of the National Council of Unredeemed Greeks in Paris given by a committee of Unredeemed Greeks in London, the following resolution was made: "Having heard from Mr. Kyriakides, who has just returned from the United States, of the cordial support and heartfelt sympathy of the American people and press toward the Unredeemed Greeks' cause in Turkey and Bulgaria, we grasp the occasion to express our deep gratitude toward the hospitable and liberal American people, appealing to their press to urge President Wilson to confirm and ratify the just claims of the Unredeemed, which were presented to the peace conference by Mr. Venizelos."

SCHOOL "WEIGHING" ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Parent Declares Written Request for Exemption for His Children Was Ignored by Upland Grammar School Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

UPLAND, California—A written request, addressed to the principal of the Upland Grammar School last September, that exemption be granted his children from a proposed weighing and measuring plan, was apparently completely ignored, according to Harry C. Meek, when recently all the children in the school, his own among them, were unexpectedly subjected to such a procedure.

"This violation of my request has fully aroused me, as a parent, to my right," said Mr. Meek, "as well as to the right of any parent to see that there is medical freedom in the schools of this country. Immediately after learning my children had been weighed and measured, I had a personal interview with the board of trustees concerning the matter, and was told by the trustees that they knew nothing about the plan until after the order had been carried into effect. I have the promise now that my children will not be included in the next weigh and measure hour, but the plan is now entrenched in the schoolroom and I am compelled, as well as hosts of others, to pay taxes to support 'special privilege' in what we have always thought was a democratic country."

Mr. Meek wrote a letter to the trustees of the Upland Grammar School, following the interview spoken of above, which read, in part: "The insidious propaganda of a certain medical association disguised in the name of good and innocently conceived under the name of 'health laws' (including the weighing and measuring of school children) is only the first step in a well-organized design of medical autocracy to gain complete control over the bodies of our children, and the complete domination of our schools. Less than 10 years ago this school of medicine came to the conclusion that if the child could be made to fear disease, and taught to believe it had been created imperfectly the next generation would be completely tamed for medical exploitation."

Mr. Meek then enumerates the following as features of the plan he refers to: Medical inspection of the schools; compulsory vaccination of school children; insistence upon annual medical examinations of their clients by insurance companies; the creation of health boards; abundant propaganda by medical men on such subjects as so-called health insurance, tuberculosis, sanitariums, serums and vaccines, and the persistent use of the public press in spreading descriptions of symptoms of disease.

He continues: "The close of the war found a great over-supply of noxious serums and vaccines on hand and there being no longer any soldiers to force vaccination upon, great efforts now being made throughout this country to impose and force these poisons upon the people. In this campaign the medical trust have found the schools the easiest line to break because of unwatchful school trustees and a certain apathy on the part of parents."

"These seemingly inoffensive measures just recently introduced in the Upland Grammar School are sometimes in themselves entirely unobjectionable but they are the entering wedge, whereby one selfish interest is seeking to get control of the bodies of the individuals in the State. Other drives are to follow in one, two, three order if the citizen, or taxpayer will stand for them."

Iowa Health Boards' Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—A new phase of medical activity is apparent here in a measure which has passed the lower House of the State Legislature and which would grant to boards of health authority to quarantine so-called Spanish influenza cases.

DENIAL MADE BY MINISTER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Minister of the Netherlands has issued a formal denial of published reports that the Prince Consort of Holland had attended a celebration at a German club in Holland, in honor of General von Lettow, at which "Deutschland über Alles" was sung.

BOLSHEVIST GAINS IN UKRAINE OPEN WAY TO BUDAPEST

Messages From Hungary State Karolyi Government Has Been Succeeded by Coalition of Socialists and Communists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Budapest messages state that on receipt of the news of the Allies not defining the new Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, the Karolyi Government resigned.

The Hungarian Socialists and Communists have formed a coalition government, which has proclaimed the socialization of the largest estates, mines, industries, banks, and transport, and declared its complete solidarity and armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Wireless Press correspondent at Kamenez in the Ukraine reports that well organized and efficiently led Bolshevist forces are steadily advancing westward under General Klemensky, former chief of staff to General Brusilov. Despite the population's abhorrence of Bolshevism, they now occupy almost the whole of the Ukrainian republic and are evidently heading for Vienna and Budapest. The small Ukrainian force protecting the Ukrainian directory is the only one between them and their European objectives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—So far as could be ascertained yesterday, the State Department of the United States has received no official confirmation of the press dispatches from London to the effect that the Hungarian Government, which is a coalition of Socialists and Communists, has declared its intention of making common cause and allying itself with the Russian Soviet Government.

In the absence of direct information officials here are loath to comment on the situation that would be created in Central and Southeastern Europe should the reports prove correct. On the other hand, it is admitted that the representatives attending the Peace Conference have for some time been seriously concerned over tendencies in this particular section of Europe.

More than two months ago, it is recalled, Mr. Hoover, in a special report on the food situation, urged the grave danger of an advance of Bolshevism into this part of Europe. He, in fact, pointed out that the conditions were such that only food, and food alone, could prevent Bolshevist control. It has been known for some time that Hungarian soldiers who were relieved from military service came into intimate and close contact with the Russian Bolshevist troops. It is further recalled that Leon Trotsky, more than one year ago, predicted that Austria-Hungary would follow the lead of Russia in the direction of a Soviet Government.

While no intimation was made as to how the supreme war council would meet the development, officials here fully realize the possibilities of a serious situation should the Socialistic Government at Budapest unite with the Russian Soviet. The disposition of allied troops, the War Department knows nothing beyond the fact that since the signing of the armistice considerable numbers of them have occupied strategic points in Austrian and Hungarian territory.

Extremist Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The Socialist-Communist Cabinet today issued the following proclamation: "We call upon the Bolsheviki of the world to rise against the imperialism of the Entente Allies."

This message has been received from Berlin without any explanation as to which Socialist-Communist Cabinet in Germany is referred to.

PRESIDENT VISITS THE BATTLEFIELDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Benham and Rear Admiral Grayson, spent the day visiting Soissons, the Chemin des Dames, Coeur de Chateau, Chantilly, Noyon, Montdidier and the neighboring regions, following the movement of armies in those regions and getting an impression of the havoc that has been wrought there.

On his return Mr. Wilson said: "The day has been very instructive to me. It has been in many ways exceedingly painful, because it has enabled me to have a fuller conception than ever of the extraordinary suffering and hardships of the people of France in this baptism of cruel fire through which they have passed."

TROOPS BACK TOTAL 500,031

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The number of the members of the American expeditionary forces returned to the United States on March 20 was 500,031, including 27,940 officers, 216,000 nurses, 3683 civilians and 448,241 men of the army, 13,550 navy personnel and 474 marines.

FRENCH COMMISSARY FOR ALSACE NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Alexandre Millerand has been appointed commissary general of the republic in Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Millerand was Minister for War in Mr. Vivian's Cabinet from August, 1914, to October, 1915. He is a prominent member of the Paris bar.

The appointment, which involves decentralization of the administrative powers, places under Mr. Millerand's control questions of finance and general organization of the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and education. He will exercise these powers under direct authority of the Premier. This is a departure from the French tradition, in which a solution devised by Mr. Clemenceau to meet the exigencies of the transition period in Alsace and Lorraine.

LABOR POSITION IN ENGLAND EASIER

Representatives of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers in Constant Communication With Government Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Three conferences between the government and members of the "triple alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers, were held yesterday, and negotiations are being resumed today. Yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Albert Stanley, and Sir Robert Horne, met a "triple alliance" deputation at Downing Street, and after an hour's conference it was arranged that the deputation should meet the government again in the afternoon after consultation with the delegates' meeting at Unity House.

The miners' leaders met the government representatives at Downing Street at 2 p. m. and considered proposals of the miners' federation for certain modifications of the Sankey report including a six-hour working day by 1920.

Mr. Bonar Law undertook to consult Mr. Justice Sankey on certain points of interpretation of the report, and the conference adjourned till Tuesday.

The railwaymen's delegates returned to Downing Street at 4 p. m. and Sir Albert Stanley presided over a long conference till 8-40. No announcement of the proceedings has yet been made, except that it was decided to resume the conference at 2:30 this afternoon.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The railway negotiations at the Board of Trade have been adjourned till 3 p. m. tomorrow. Mr. J. H. Thomas left after the adjournment for a mass meeting of London members of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which he is the general secretary, held at the Euston Empire.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The "triple alliance" met tonight, as arranged, and after two hours' debate, J. H. Thomas and Robert Williams, representatives of the railwaymen and transport workers, respectively, announced their unanimous adoption of a resolution which instructs a sub-committee, in conjunction with the National Union of Railwaymen's negotiating committee, to approach the government with a view to removing the deadlock between that union and the railway executive.

Meanwhile the resolution requests members of the National Union of Railwaymen to remain at work during the negotiations, and pending a further decision of the "triple alliance."

Mr. Thomas added that the "triple alliance" sub-committee will meet the government representatives at 10 Downing Street tomorrow morning.

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NEED FOR SENDING HELP TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE EXPLAINED

Col. Raymond Robins Speaks in New York on Conditions as He Found Them During Nearly a Year's Stay in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Before 1,500 members and guests of the League of Free Nations Association, which stands for the immediate formation of a League of Nations as an integral part of the final peace treaty, Col. Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, talked for more than three hours on Saturday afternoon on conditions in Russia as he found them during nearly a year's stay in that country.

This was Colonel Robins' first public address since his appearance before the United States Senate committee in the Bolshevist investigation, and he told his hearers that he had been content to wait nearly a year, being confident that in due time he would have a chance to appear before an intelligent audience and tell the truth about Russia. He also exhibited a formidable array of documentary proof of his statements. Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, presided.

"It is my deliberate judgment that Lenin and Trotsky are sincere international Socialist revolutionists engaged in a world revolutionary enterprise," he declared, modifying his statement, however, by adding that, in his opinion, their program, "which they have followed sincerely at the risk of their lives and for which they are still risking everything in the hope of a world revolution," is economically impossible and morally wrong. He said also that these leaders had no love for the Allies, but still less for the German military autocracy.

Work Under Kerensky

The speaker declared further that he had spent three months with the Kerensky Government, doing his utmost to help stabilize it, and six months with the Soviet Government, and during this latter time he saw Lenin and Trotsky on an average of three times a week. "I was in Russia from July, 1917, to June, 1918, and if I do not know more of the Russian situation in that time than any other allied representative I neglected my opportunities," he said, later adding that he was the only allied official who ever talked with Nicolai Lenin after six months with the Soviet Government.

Colonel Robins told of his work in trying to help feed Russia under the Kerensky Government and declared that the allied policy and demands on Kerensky, "based on the testimony of the reactionary 7 per cent indoor, respectable thought in Russia and disregarding the 93 per cent outdoor opinion," destroyed Kerensky's power and overthrew the provisional government.

Knowledge of Facts Needed

No one can get at the actual facts in the Russian situation, he explained, until he can understand the economic difficulties of the country. If he does understand them, he said, he will realize how the Russian people, fond of music, art and literature, and yet talented industrially, had taken the person nearest at hand to manage their industries for them, that person in most cases being a well-trained German or Austrian who had not only been trained in industry in the schools of Berlin and Vienna, but also in the Russian language. When war was declared, he added, these industrial managers had returned to Germany, thus leaving Russia seriously hampered economically, and to increase the difficulty, they had come back to act as secret agents to complete the demoralization of industry and to profit by it.

Colonel Robins paid enthusiastic tribute to Col. William Thompson, who, he said, gave \$1,000,000 of his own money, not to the Bolsheviki but to prevent Bolshevism from getting power in Russia and who did his best to make the Russian people understand that the defeat of German autocracy was absolutely necessary for the success and protection of the revolution and revolutionists. The American Government, he added, could have organized the economic power of Russia, have furnished the economic brains and controlled the raw materials of the country.

Economic Situation Known

Neither Trotsky nor Lenin had ever broken their word to him, but that they had put efficient power behind whatever they had promised him and that Lenin had even helped him at personal risk, was also asserted by Colonel Robins. He said also that they understood perfectly the economic situation in Russia and had asked him to get economic aid from the United States. At no time, however, did Lenin or Trotsky pretend any special friendship for the United States, but said that they hoped the proletariat in the United States would get control of the government, he said, and added that he urged them to shoot their disorganizing formulas into Germany as that would help the Allies win the war. Over and over again Colonel Robins scored what he called the stupidity of those who believed that the Soviet Government represented, only thugs, murderers, and German agents. He said, too, that although he believed the soviet formulas to be wrong, still he

considered it possible even yet to save the values of the situation for the Allies, for the United States and her economic interests, instead of forcing Russia into the arms of Germany, if the lies about the soviet can be destroyed and the truth shown forth.

Lifting of Embargoes Urged

As a constructive program in the situation Colonel Robbins recommended the lifting of embargoes on all Russian fronts so that the men, women and children of Russia need not starve; the entering into direct negotiations for an armistice on all fronts where allied or Tzecho-Slovak forces are engaged, the insistence in the armistice negotiations upon a general political amnesty to be declared and guaranteed by both sides, allied forces to be retained in Russia for the sole purpose of enforcing such guarantees and to be used after the armistice in reorganizing and operating the railroads chiefly for the transportation of food supplies throughout the country; the sending of relief to Petrograd and Moscow through the Red Cross immediately upon the signing of the armistice and the sending of a commission of inquiry with industrial and trade experts to Moscow to ascertain and report the facts in the present situation in Soviet Russia and to make recommendations as to the best means of bringing social peace, economic reorganization and relief to the whole Russian people.

"The Russian people have the right to have the kind of government that the Russian people want," Colonel Robbins concluded, "and no government set up by foreign rifles will ever be maintained except by foreign rifles."

Tzecho-Slovaks Contented

Charles Pergler, Minister, Says They Will Not Adopt Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Bolshevism will not gain ground among the Tzecho-Slovaks, was asserted emphatically by Charles Pergler, first Tzecho-Slovak Minister to the United States, at a meeting of the League for Political Education on Saturday. He continued to define Bolshevism as the socialism of the ignorant, and declared that there was but 2 per cent of illiteracy among his people, and that the Tzecho-Slovak workmen, who are well organized and have repeatedly formulated their demands, are intelligent and thoughtful, and knew that it is the workingman and his wife and children who suffer most under the Bolshevik regime.

Mr. Pergler urged the necessity of being on guard against the subtle propaganda designed to sow distrust among the Allies, great and small, and not to trust reports from sources that savor so much of the methods of Bernstein, Dornburg, von Papen and Boy-Ed, and especially against tales that the new nations of middle Europe are seeking in any way to oppress the minorities which will unavoidably be included in them. He stated that the object of these reports was obviously to implant the thought in the public mind that these nations were incapable of governing themselves in an orderly government, and cited the case of the revolt of the Tzecho-Slovaks against Austria-Hungary as showing the ability of the nation to set its own house in order.

BRITISH COMMENT ON LEAGUE CONTROVERSY

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(British Wireless Service).—The League of Nations controversy in the United States as bearing upon the English attitude is the subject of the following comment in The Times:

"The English, without distinction of party, regard a better understanding with Americans as the crown of victory. It is unfortunate for the ideal that so many of us on both sides of the Atlantic have at heart, that party feeling should be running so high just now in America and that we, who are working with President Wilson in Paris, should furnish the sticks with which the Republicans are belaboring the Democrats.

"We have no wish to take sides in these party controversies and have been at some pains to avoid even the suggestion of doing so. Our sole wish is to work with the American people in what we believe to be as much their ideal and interests as our own. Wishing that, with whom should we work but with the President of the United States? That he is also leader of the Democratic Party is a mere accident to our mind, and if the President had been a Republican we should have been at exactly the same pains to understand his point of view and work with him."

SUPPORT OF CHARGE AGAINST MR. BAKER

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—Maj. Frank Knox, recently returned to his position as editor of the Manchester Union after his release from army service, in a signed statement says he is "prepared in general terms to support the accusation brought against Secretary of War Baker by Maj. Dick B. Foster that orders were issued to commanding officers of mobilization camps in the United States 'which practically forbade effective handling of fake conscientious objectors who were inducted into the national army under the draft law'."

ALIENS ON WAY TO DEPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Thirty-two aliens, in charge of officers of the United States immigration service, left here on Saturday in a special car for New York, whence they are to be deported. Nine of the aliens were from Washington State, 19 from California and four from Oregon. Most of them are to be deported as alleged anarchists or members of the I. W. W.

CHICAGO RADICALS CHEER SOVIETS

Alien Elements in Coliseum Sunday Meeting Regarded as Less a Problem Than American Who Has a Grievance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The "Reds" held a big meeting here yesterday afternoon. They hired the largest hall in the city, the Coliseum, made famous by national political conventions of the Republicans and Democrats, and they well filled it. The oratory was of a good proletarian brand. Every mention of the Bolsheviks and the Soviet Government drew a shout. On appropriate occasions the audience boomed. The rank and file of the Reds seemed to enjoy the meeting. There are, of course, Socialists among them, some of the paid workers, who feel bitterly and speak bitterly, certain of them very bitterly.

There is a big radical element in Chicago. The members turn out to the Bolshevik meetings, and they sit with their eyes glued on the speakers. They applaud the denunciations of the capitalists, and they hail the watchwords of the class war. Yet the foreigners don't give out such an impression of wanting to go right out and rear the flag. Certainly no particularly harmful look of bitterness shone in the eyes of those within the ken of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as he sat down in front yesterday. Watch out for the man born and raised in America who has grown bitter. There is a bitter man, like Haywood of the I. W. W., or like Stedman, chief counsel for the Socialist Party.

Aliens Less Bitter

But the mass of the men in their train, who came here from a worse country, who wear fur collars on their American coats, whose alien children are growing up in American schools—they did not seem to have a vast amount of iron in their souls. Perhaps the Reds can meet, and talk, and cheer and boo, and still somewhat cheerfully await the coming of a better day. That is the impression of the atmosphere of today. What tomorrow will bring forth, depends.

The occasion of hiring this hall on Sunday was the Chicago elections of a week hence. The Socialists have a ticket in the field, with a candidate for Mayor, but the race among the other candidates has been so hot that no attention has been given in the "Capitalist press" to the Socialists—whom their chairman said had hurt them—and nobody outside the Socialist ranks seems to know or care about the Socialist candidates. Hence the hall. Also this year, the Socialists are confronted with other than the usual "Capitalist parties," to wit, that of organized Labor. The Chicago Labor Party has put up its own ticket, and is appealing to the Labor vote. So the Socialists have to fight that, too. Mr. Collins, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Chicago, uncorked the applause when he stated that Bolshevism was going ahead in this country. His audience let out a tremendous cheer. That took well, and he followed it up with the pleasant remark that, "We will do in this country the same as the Bolsheviks did in Russia. We will give them all a job, and if they don't want to work, of course they can't eat." This statement of good Bolshevik doctrine brought another roar.

The Main Attraction

Then one of the big drawing cards of the afternoon—admission to the hall being 25 cents, with no "free list"—was introduced with a flourish. He was none other than Mr. Norsteve, the Finnish agent who now has become, he said, a representative of the official Russian Soviet in this country. Norsteve, told of a Soviet "embassy" opening up in New York recently and said they were going to establish a Soviet board of trade to "encourage trade with the United States." He drew a dove-like picture of the Bolsheviks. Among other interesting information, he said tens of thousands of new schools were being opened in Russia. It was a perfectly entrancing picture of Russia that he sketched, and at the finish of it they passed the hat. Then they put the money in a red bag, to match the red ribbons pinned to some of the men's coat sleeves, and the red hats and waists that some of the women wore. Some one handed up \$5 with a note—"from an Irish Sinn Féiner"—which the chairman read with gusto. "He knows who his friends are," quoth the chairman. "That's for Irish liberty."

Rose Pastor Stokes spoke, assuming the tone of a prophetess and a martyr. But it was getting late, and even some of the "political prisoners" whose release she was appealing for were going out. Going through the crowd, the correspondent passed a good-natured friend with foreign face and accent who had been pleading with people blocking his sight by standing in the aisle by calling out with a grin, "Bolshevik, Oh, Bolshevik, move on!" and getting off little quirks which would have done justice to a baseball grandstand, and went along. Further back in the aisle he passed a very black-haired youngster sitting beside his swarthy-faced father. He put out his hand to the baby boy, and both boy and father looked up, surprised and a little suspicious. "Having a good time?" he asked, and the father smiled, and then the black-haired youngster smiled, and said, "Yeth."

COTTON MEN IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Business interests in Memphis have prepared for a large attendance at the cotton acreage reduction convention which meets in this city today, in response to a call

from Governor Pleasant of Louisiana. The program of the acreage reduction plan adopted at the New Orleans convention will be reported, and the questions of holding at a remunerative price of cotton already on hand, and precautions necessary to insure a satisfactory price on the crop to be planted this spring will be considered.

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL THROWN OUT

British Parliament Defeats Private Measure—Bill to Check Medical Experiments on Dogs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday).—Friday was the first day in the House of Commons devoted to private members' measures since the war, and was mainly occupied with a debate on the Prevention of Unemployment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by A. E. Waterson, the cooperator's representative. Several Labor members spoke in support, as did also Sir Donald Maclean, while it was noticed that the National Democratic Party was divided on the subject. C. Jesson strongly opposing and Eldred Hallas as strongly supporting the measure.

The Labor Minister, for his part, was not unsympathetic, but stated that the government could not accept, without more investigation than time afforded had rendered possible, a bill which contained very ambitious schemes and covered the activities of many government departments. He objected moreover to a clause rendering it obligatory for the local authorities to provide maintenance for the unemployed until the Minister of Labor could deal with them, and also pointed out that the industrial conference was sitting to deal with the whole question. Eventually the bill was rejected on a division by 108 votes to 56.

The second reading of Sir Frederick Banbury's bill to prevent experiments for medical research on dogs was afterward agreed to without a division. Sir Frederick explained that he brought in the bill, not on anti-vivisection grounds, but because of the different position dogs occupied in relation to man as compared with other animals. J. J. Jones, in announcing that the Labor Party intended to support the measure, said he did not think it right to experiment, "even in the interests of science," on those who had not a say in the matter.

HENRY VAN DYKE WINS HONOR MEDAL

In Accepting It, He Says World Owes Eternal Gratitude to France for Her Work in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon Henry Van Dyke, former Ambassador to the Netherlands, by Maj. Alexander Carrel on Saturday, at a meeting of the Societe des Village Liberes, of which Dr. Van Dyke is a director. The Societe des Village Liberes, organized by Miss Belle Skinner, was founded to aid in the rebuilding of devastated France. Dr. Van Dyke, in accepting the decoration, said that the world owed eternal gratitude to France, who "saved the world for mankind," and expressed the wish that American cities would each adopt some particular town and undertake its restoration, proposing that New York might take Verdun.

It would be for America's interest to forward the stability and good fortunes of France, he said, adding that in the readjustment France must have not only Alsace-Lorraine, but an adequate frontier, one by which she could defend herself; either the Rhine should mark the boundary, or there should be a buffer state, as France should never again be left to the mercy of the Germans.

Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company and treasurer of the society, was also decorated. Consul-General Gaston Liebert made a speech, and General O'Ryan, commander of the twenty-seventh division, told the audience that those interested in knowing the truth about German atrocities and willful, deliberate destruction of French industry, agriculture, etc., could get the truth from American soldiers. He also told of the generous hospitality which the women of France bestowed upon the American troops, and urged that American women reciprocate by being kind and hospitable to the French officers and men over here.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAMUEL GOMPERS

PARIS, France (Friday).—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is going to London next Wednesday for conference with the parliamentary committee of the British trades unions, was received late today by President Wilson who expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. Gompers' commission. Mr. Gompers' departure from Paris marks the virtual conclusion of the labor commission's work.

Discussion on various proposals will continue, but these are only on such points as almost beyond doubt will be recommended for inclusion in the peace treaty.

INVITATION TO MEXICAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Association of Commerce has sent an invitation to the new mission of 20 Mexicans, appointed by President Carranza of Mexico to bring about friendly commercial relations with the United States, to make its headquarters in Chicago.

RETURNS OF INCOME TAX SATISFACTORY

Collections for Year in United States Will Amount to More Than \$4,000,000,000 as Indicated by March Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Collections of income and excess profits taxes this year will amount to more than \$4,000,000,000, as indicated by the first quarterly collection of \$1,001,244,575 from 63 collection districts. The collection district of Hawaii is not included, as it was given an extension of 30 days for filing returns. Four billion seven hundred million dollars was estimated by the United States Congress from these sources, and the March payment indicates that this figure may be realized, as all of the returns made by corporations are tentative. It is assumed that they estimated the minimum amount of tax to which they will be subjected. The actual amount will be shown in the complete returns to be filed not later than May 1.

All the districts reported show a decided increase over the 25 per cent of last year's income tax collection, which amounted to \$750,000,000, with the exception of Minnesota, New Mexico, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and West Virginia. On the basis of last year's collections Minnesota's quarterly deposits should have been \$1,000,000, but they were only \$1,000,000; Philadelphia's should have been \$41,000,000, but they were only \$38,000,000; West Virginia's should have been \$11,000,000 and were \$10,000,000, while Pittsburgh's should have been \$80,000,000 and were \$54,000,000. Later reports, officials of the internal revenue say, will show beyond question that all of these districts will exceed all of last year's collections. As to Pittsburgh, it is the opinion that Pittsburgh's payment of first installments will not come up to the \$80,000,000 mark, which was the quarter of last year's total. It is explained by the fact that many of the big steel companies which paid last year in the Pittsburgh district probably paid this year in the New York district. The fact that New Mexico is behind is due to the congestion of business.

The largest increase in deposits over the quarter of last year's total is shown in North Dakota and the eighth Illinois district, where there was a 240 per cent increase. The third Iowa shows a 180 per cent increase and the fourth North Carolina 155 per cent increase; the fifth North Carolina and South Carolina 125 per cent increase.

GERMAN SEAMEN REJECT COVENANT

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—(via Copenhagen).—The German seamen's organization, the Seemannsbund, rejected the German steamer company's offer to accept the new International Labor Covenant, which was scheduled to sail on March 18, in accordance with the agreement reached at Brussels between the German and International Food commissions, have been prevented from leaving Hamburg owing to a resolution passed by seamen there refusing to operate ships demanded by the canteen nations.

Some newspapers protest against the resolution and say that it represents the will of a "small communist section," and that it is strongly disapproved by other seamen's associations. The Hamburg section of the Transport Workers Union has lodged a protest against the action of the seamen.

HAMBURG, Germany (Friday).—At a mass meeting of seamen held on Wednesday the following resolution was passed:

"Today's mass meeting of seamen of all descriptions refuses to participate in the delivery of German merchant

ships demanded by the canteen, and declares it to be the duty of all seamen and laborers to refuse to carry out work on those ships."

The resolution was passed on the ground that there was no guarantee that Germany would receive any food except the initial delivery.

OFFER REJECTED BY GRAND TRUNK

Shareholders of Canadian Railway Refuse Government's Purchase Offer as Insufficient

LONDON, England (Friday).—At the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway today Alfred W. Smithers, the chairman, said the Canadian Government had offered for the property an annuity of £740,000 at the end of eight years over and above the fixed charges. The company's offer, he added, was to accept an annuity of £997,000 immediately, plus what an arbitrator might give above that amount, or an immediate annual payment of £1,163,000 without arbitration.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution that the amount offered by the Canadian Government for the purchase of the railway was inadequate.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—(via Montreal).—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway yesterday, at which it was decided not to accept the Canadian Government's offer for the purchase of the road, Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors, declared that the road was anxious for a friendly settlement. "But," he added, "unless the government is prepared to increase its offer such friendly settlement is impossible."

Mr. Smithers said the company had offered to sell the road on an average of the last ten years' earnings. The government, he contended, was making it a condition of relieving the Grand Trunk of the liability of the Grand Trunk Pacific that it sell the parent road at a disastrous loss to second and third preference and ordinary shareholders.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT BY BRITISH AIRSHIP

LONDON, England (Saturday).—(via Montreal).—The first account is now officially published of a remarkable long-distance flight over the North Sea recently by a British non-rigid airship, the US-11. The voyage took the form of a circuit, embracing the coast of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, North Germany, and Holland. The trip was characterized by extremely unfavorable weather.

The total length of the round trip was 1285 air miles and the time taken was about 40½ hours.

The flight was carried out entirely over the sea. It was the longest non-stop overseas voyage ever made by a British airship.

SINN FEIN WELCOME FOR MR. DE VALERA

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday).—Sinn Féin headquarters announce that "President de Valera will arrive in Ireland on Wednesday evening and Dail Eireann will offer him a national welcome. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will receive him at the city gates and escort him to the Mansion House, where he will deliver a message to the Irish people."

BALTIC REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Having landed 3000 Canadian troops at Halifax, the steamship Baltic arrived here from Liverpool with 376 passengers.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION

Proposition Made at Chicago Convention by Dean Lotus Coffman, Who Urges Americanization of Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools tabled a motion favoring a federal department of education and compulsory education up to the age of 18 years, at the annual convention closing here on Saturday. Objection to the motion was made that a vote should not be taken on the matter of compulsory education until the exact meaning of the resolution was more clearly defined as to time to be devoted to study each year. The motion on the department of education was not called up again.

Credit on quality of scholarship as a basis for entrance into college was advocated by George W. Buck, principal of the Short Ridge High School of Indianapolis, Indiana, and retiring president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Students who make high grades, he said, should receive greater credit than the student who makes merely a passing grade, but yet under the present system the two enter the college freshman class on the same terms. The student of superior attainments should have more advanced work than the student who does not leave the high school so well equipped.

Federal control of education was urged by Lotus Coffman, dean of the School of Education of the University of Minnesota, who said that industrial and political isolation of the United States has been broken down and the people could not go back to their old ways of thinking. This is also true, he said, of educational problems and they have taken on a more national aspect and can no longer be looked upon as local problems. Americanization means more than the Americanization of the foreigner. It means the Americanization of the American as well, Dean Coffman said. He hoped to see the day when the age limit for education would be broken down and advantages for education in the public schools would be given to people irrespective of their age through classes formed especially for this purpose.

G. L. Mackintosh, president of Washburn College, Crawfordville, Indiana, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, and H. M. Gage, president of Huron College, Huron, South Dakota, secretary.

CHARGES AGAINST HOTEL SUSTAINED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A comparatively recent law holding owners and lessees of property responsible for the morality of the premises having been upheld by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Judge John F. Brown in the Superior Court on Saturday issued a preliminary decree supporting the complaint of J. Frank Chase, secretary of the Woburn and Ward Society, against the proprietors and lessee of the Revere House, that the hotel was being used for immoral purposes.

DEPORTATION CASES TO BE ON MERITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Every deportation case brought under the Alien-Anarchist Act will be "considered on its merits" before final disposition. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, announced on Saturday in a statement answering the request of counsel for the I. W. W. for an interpretation of the law.

"The act of Oct. 16, 1918, is clear,"

said the statement. "It states that there shall be deported from the United States alien members of the organization believing in (1) overthrow of the Government of the United States by violence; (2) overthrow of all forms of law; (3) opposition to organized government; (4) duty, necessity or propriety of assaulting or killing governmental officials or individuals connected with the government; (5) unlawful destruction of property; (6) publication of literature, public speaking, or propaganda in private conversation advocating overthrow of the government and law by opposition to organized government, assaulting and killing of government officials, and the unlawful destruction of property."

BUILDING MATERIAL INQUIRY RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The committee appointed by the Illinois State Legislature to investigate building material prices will resume its inquiry into the prices of sand and gravel at its meeting today. Witnesses appeared before the committee on Saturday and offered testimony on the cost of these materials.

That the building material company figures on a profit of 10 per cent of the total cost of the sand and gravel was the statement made to the committee by Arthur M. Lewis, acting secretary of the American Sand & Gravel Company of Chicago. The witness gave figures including the cost of piling sand, freight rates, and overhead charges, and his figures indicated that common sand cost about \$2.50 a yard. This was sold at about \$2.50 in the car at the pit, about 25 cents a cubic yard. Fifteen cents of this amount, the witness stated, was for the cost of handling, and 10 cents for the sand itself.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ON NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator and president of Williams College, issued a statement yesterday in which he declared himself heartily in favor of the League of Nations. After noting that he had placed himself on record in favor of a concert of powers, in 1916, the statement continues in part:

"The balance of power, in 1914, meant repression and prevention of growth, lest one nation become too strong. The League of Nations means cooperation among nations, not only for mutual protection, but that each may grow and develop according to the nature and genius of its people. 'The time has come to try the experiment of a concert of powers, to promote the welfare of men and nations. The opinion of the world is rapidly appreciating the gathering force of internationality.'"

MR. BARNES' WARNING AGAINST BOLSHIEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—G. N. Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, today made a powerful appeal to British Labor to ignore the "wooly-headed Lenin and Trotskyes who are trading in the workers' natural desire to share the good things of life," in a signed article printed in the Weekly Dispatch.

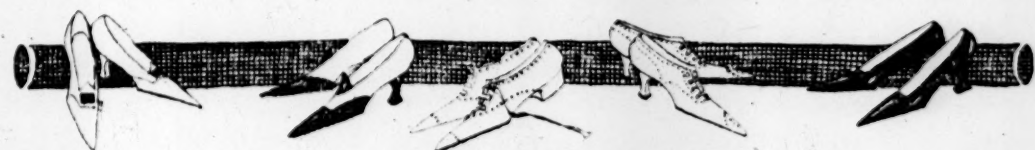
"Such elements have but one idea, and that is to keep the world of Labor in continued ferment," the article said.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Women's low shoes for spring

at 7.50

Swagger oxfords of patent leather or dull mat kid—the leathers fine and soft; with hand turned soles, and the



modish long vamps usually seen only in higher priced shoes; dainty tip and vamp perforations, wood Louis heels; complete range of sizes and widths.

Patent or dull kid spat pumps at \$7

Plain vamp—turn soles—French heels. The price is conservative for such qualities.

Special—Black silk moire spats, 3.50

Also, spats in all colors that enhance the beauty of pumps; variously priced.

FIRST FLOOR

A. SHUMAN & CO.



MEN accustomed to the best in

NECKWEAR

will welcome our new stock for Spring. Handsome patterns, rich in coloring, prices from 65c to \$3.50.

Star Shirts for Spring

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
THE SERVICE STORE

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF CHINA

Special Interview With Mr. Liang Chi-Chao, Envoy to Peace Conference

LONDON, England—One of the most interesting personalities in China has been in London, passing through on his way to Paris. He is Mr. Liang Chi-Chao, who has been instructed by the Chinese Government to attend in an unofficial but obviously privileged capacity, the Peace Conference in Paris.

Few men have crowded more into a life as relatively short. In 1896, he took part in the abortive rising of Kang Yu Wei against the régime of the then Dowager-Empress. As a result, he fled to Japan, and was exiled from his own country for about 14 years. This period he spent partly in traveling in America and Australasia, including many Pacific islands, while for the greater part of the time he edited a Peking paper to which he used to forward his contributions from Japan.

After the successful revolution he returned to Peking, and took a prominent part in politics. He became Minister of Justice and last year Minister of Finance, as well as leader of the Progressive Party. He was always very strongly pro-Entente, he signed the declaration of war against Germany, and resigned his post because he could not induce acceptance of his proposal to send Chinese troops to the western front, though the then government was willing to employ them in the interests of the North against the South, a policy with which he entirely disagreed. He retains, however, the confidence of the President, and his financial standing is shown by the fact that he was president of the board appointed to consider the reform of the Chinese currency, and their report still holds the field, only waiting for the end of the war to be carried out. He is a voluminous writer on finance, economics, politics, and literature, and has more books to his credit than any Chinese writer of the present day.

Chinese Economic Problems

Discussing Chinese economic problems at his London hotel with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, Mr. Liang Chi-Chao spoke with great freedom.

"As my mission is primarily to the conference, I am only staying in London for a few days," he said, "but I shall return later on, and shall then hope to see many public men and deal freely with the potentialities of China. China needs capital for development, notably in the direction of working some portion of her great untouched reserves, for the use of the world, particularly when it will be so much needed after the great war. This is notably the case in regard to iron, coal, and oil, the last-named of which is being obtained with very satisfactory results in the Shansi district, though on a relatively small scale."

"Has not Japan secured preferential rights of working much of the large iron supplies of China, more especially in the Central Provinces?" His Excellency was asked.

Foreign Capital Wanted

Mr. Liang Chi-Chao smiled. "I fancy," he said, "there is a tendency to exaggerate Japan's holding in this as also in other directions. Her interests in the iron industry are but small as compared with those existing in China. We therefore want foreign capital, and, frankly, the system we prefer is the one which has already proved very successful, namely, co-operation between the Chinese and the foreign investor. You have two notable cases in point in the coal industry, namely the Ki Lian and the Poo-Chun enterprises. I know that the British participants in these undertakings are thoroughly satisfied with the results. As to the method of investment, I suggest private enterprise and a direct approach under private auspices to the Chinese Government."

"Do you recommend the investor to work under the diplomatic protection and with the diplomatic backing of his government, and is it advisable in view of national jealousies for enterprises of a commercial nature to rest on an international basis?"

"That is rather a political matter," said Mr. Liang Chi-Chao, "but my impression is that after the war international jealousies and rivalries will never again assume the acute form that they took, say 10 years ago. There will be far more of the open door in commerce and though of course powers such as yourselves and Japan have always claimed spheres of influence, I think the tendency is toward abandoning these preferential claims, and I think frankly it would be very wise to do so."

"And will the Chinese Government guarantee security for this commercial exploitation?"

Tranquility in Sight

Again Mr. Liang Chi-Chao smiled. "China is so vast, that most people seem to forget that even in the internal troubles we have been experiencing only a relatively small portion of the country is actively involved. Even this is regrettable, but I think I may say that there is every hope of an early reestablishment of complete tranquillity. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that in most parts of China commercial exploitation even at the present day is safe and profitable. In addition to our need for capital in the direction mentioned, we also welcome money for railway expansion and extension, again on the lines of mutual cooperation. The foreign investor would supply the engineers and the greater part of the capital; China would supply the balance of the capital and the labor, while the direction would be settled according to the respective financial holdings. In other words, we prefer what are known as the Tientsin-Pukow or Shanghai-Nanking terms. Then we want money for waterway development, for deepening and broadening

the canals, and improving the methods of transport. These measures of inland waterways reform would, I am convinced, be very advantageous to China and also popular."

"We are anxious to bring capital into the country since commercial development will benefit the administration in many ways. Let us take the Chinese budget. Last year there was a deficit of 50,000,000 Mexican dollars, but it is quite an erroneous view that given tranquillity at home the government cannot pay its way. In the third and fourth years of the republic, which has now been in existence nine years, there was a revenue surplus, but then some of the provinces refused to send their quotas to the Central Government, and hence the deficit. I have mentioned, China relies mainly for her revenue on the salt tax, on the customs on the land tax, on liquor, and on the countervailing excise on home-produced wines and tobacco. There is plenty of elasticity, or should be, in regard to the customs."

No Protective Tariff

"China has no intention and no wish to adopt for protective purposes any tariff, high or otherwise, but she does regard as unreasonable the fixation of her import duties at 5 per cent ad valorem, since she needs additional money for revenue purposes. In the circumstances, she is not likely to be satisfied unless there is a change in policy. There is, too, a good deal of elasticity in the land tax, which is so little standardized that it ranges from a cent or two per Chinese mu in the inner provinces, to a tael in some others, such as Kansu."

"We are aware of the favor shown by the British investor to Chinese securities, but apparently some think that the persistence of loans is significant. China will be able to avoid recourse to borrowing if she is permitted to take her system of expenditure in hand effectively. Probably you do not know that at least 50 per cent of the entire revenue of China, both of the Central Government and of the provinces, is spent on military matters, and that is why we feel a special interest in one branch of the Peace Conference work. If we could only secure disarmament we could employ the money far more profitably in education and in commercial development."

Militarism Idea Spread

"The war has had a reflex effect on China which all do not understand. It has spread the idea of militarism. It has called into existence armies both dependent on the Central Government and on the provincial governments; the rivalry of military action by other powers has caused us to spend and waste large sums of money. One of our earliest steps should be to disband the vast numbers of soldiers who exist in China, but you must first find them employment, and we are anxious that the commercial exploitation of our country's national possibilities shall absorb this labor, which might otherwise be a public danger. I think that if the conference at Paris recommends disarmament it will afford us a very great measure of assistance in our task in China."

"No doubt we shall need some further assistance. You will remember that the reform of the currency alone was arranged with the international banks just prior to the war, which stopped all further progress. After the war, this is one of the matters we shall have to take in hand as soon as possible. I am also hoping to study in Paris many other problems which will be of importance, international finance, exchange, and economic conditions after the war. Our object is to show that China so far from being a menace to the peace of the world, so far from planning militarist schemes, is bent simply and solely upon peaceful commercial expansion, in which case it may well be that we shall be of the greatest use to those nations who have suffered so heavily in the struggle which is just ending."

TEACHING SOLDIERS TO WRITE SIGNS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—How to find useful and remunerative employment for the disabled soldiers who are unfitted for manual labor, is one of the after war problems that is not easy of solution. Many of the efforts made in this direction have been abortive, owing to the fact that the work undertaken has lacked any solid basis of utility—philanthropic enterprise or mere occupation not being sufficient; the work, in order to be successful, must be backed by a genuine trade demand that is not limited to any passing phase or fashion.

To find such employment was the difficulty faced by Mr. Wei of the Ministry of Pensions, and the assistance given him by the art section of the Chelsea Polytechnic in organizing classes for instruction in ticket writing, trade designs, and show cards—has done much to solve the problem. This branch of work has wide possibilities for development and makes a continual demand for new ideas and concise methods of expression. It also offers opportunity for technical skill and artistic knowledge. In order to give the most up-to-date and practical instruction in this work the Polytechnic have procured the services of a professional ticket writer—an expert in the technical side of the work—while their own staff of art teachers have been able to supply that artistic knowledge so often absent from much of the trade work and yet so essential for the production of an artistic result.

The classes have been well attended and much appreciated by the soldiers, who have shown great aptitude for the work. In some cases they have been able quickly to turn their tuition to account by securing orders from local firms at proper trade terms. The results altogether have been so satisfactory that other branches of the Polytechnic have been encouraged to open similar classes.

TH' INFARMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Paddy Doyle's got the best pigs in the country he has, an'—John Whitty's the best huns, an'—poor Murphy, heaven help him, the cratur, he's got the worst hay. His old black ricks they do be staggering agin the win'—an' it's Hanrahan's got the finest jinnit an' the best grass—but himself—it is, himself as the phisants an' the hares—an'—as the sounds from the distant farmyard reached his ears, 'the great big turkeys an' they gobblin' the yaird round. An' isn't it he has the strong plows?'—an' the yokes?—an' the gran' stables?—an' the horses lyin' on the straw with their manes all plaited and the straw itself plaited like a lady's ruz. An'—widin the house it's chiney and glass an' gran' lamps that do be lit be nights an' gran' softness. There's silver thaire an' gold, and diamonds fit for a king's crown. They come from lan's far off," dreamily, "lan's wid great mad hot suns and fiery moons, an'—this with a shrug of his shoulders and an indulgent smile, 'thim all fitched to dance before the poor mean little fellah that's below. It's for him that the coach house is all throng wid kyars an' kerridges an' min servants in livery, an' gran' gairdins an' gairdners an' the gates turns on their hinges, an' thaire's the great geese, and they warin' in their fine processions, an' the ducks seekin' ponds. Then with a long indrawn breath, 'an' it's his thim fine ricks upstair in their rows an' there'd be in thim that that'd feed an army. There would so, Musha, musha! bit it's nuthin' but riches he has—great—great flowing wealth—an'—riches. The voice died away on a low monotonous note and he was silent. Presently he summed the matter up. 'Some has, and some hasn't. Thim that has is no better than thim as hasn't.'"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"It's shurely settlin' the world yez are, I'm thinkin'."

"It's shurely settlin' the world yez are, I'm thinkin'," a woman's voice called to him suddenly in the stillness. She was separated from where he sat by a lane that, dropping down from the shoulder of the hill, divided the rough, stony hillside in two. It was indeed little more than a water course, which successive wet seasons were cutting ever deeper into the hillside. She was barefoot and bareheaded, her figure standing out against the glowing saffron of a blazing sunset sky. She wore a short red home-spun flannel skirt and an old black shawl with a deep border, the border woven in gaudy colors. Her arms were crossed and held the shawl folded tightly round her as she stood. Micky, his solitary cut short, regarded her with detached interest. It was, to him, in no sense embarrassing to be overheard. He laughed.

"'Haith, an' if I was,' he said with alacrity. 'Before I do anything else, it's evictin' myself I'll be.'"

"'Hist!'" she warned him with an almost imperceptible turn of the head in the direction of the hill, adding with a twinkle in her eye, "the poliss from Ballymore's above."

"Aye?" deeply interested. "The poliss?"

"Did ye see Dan?" she asked.

"I did. Dan's win' down in the daip of the lane, an' he wid a great sack upon his back. I'd be mindin' every step he took, an' it soundin' out on the sthones as he wint toward the strame"—after a pause adding—"to hide."

"To hide?" the woman asked. "Ah, now"—drawing out the words, "what—Dan's be hidin'?"

"The sack was filled, it was. 'Twas burstin' full."

"Shure Dan'd have nuthin' to hide," she reiterated simply.

"An' the poliss above?" Micky suggested with a meaningful glance.

The presence of the police, although Coolan might be absolutely void of offense, never failed to make every heart in the village beat faster. It quickened Micky's vivid imagination to the wildest of surmises.

"It's takin' the village captive they'll be," he said, "an' Dan's the first to know it. Mebbe some one's turned infarmer."

"Infarmer?" the woman said, surprised.

"Aye—infarmer—an' it's Dan's got the word."

"What ud a man be infarmin'?" she demanded with growing restlessness. "An' they the peaceful paip?"

"'Tis peaceful they mit be," Micky answered, his fancy rioting more and more in the absence of facts; "an' yit shurely on'e'll infarm."

"It's goin' down I am this mornin' to find Dan," she said, in sudden excitement.

"Yez'll be showin' his ambush to the poliss. Why d'ye want spash wid Dan?" Micky demanded, suspiciously.

"I be to meet him here most days," she replied, raising her head to gaze defiantly across the lane. "Bit it's goin' on I'll be now to tell him ay goin' thraitin' t'ark an' that the poliss are becom'."

"He knows that, I'm thinkin'."

Micky said with meaning, "none better! An' what's moor, Biddy Walsh, it's 'Dan's knows the why an' the wherefore, wid the sack upon his back, an' he hidin' in the daip daikness of the low cut lane—an' yerself swaiping the countryside fer him."

In Micky's imagination circumstantial evidence was assuming gigantic proportions. He looked behind as if expecting to see an army of police covering the stony hillside and hiding in every bush.

"Was there a graith host in it?" he asked in a husky whisper across the chasm.

"I don't rightly know," Biddy replied in the same tone, too alarmed now to remember anything very clearly. "Me poor Danny," she went on slowly. "What ud he be doin'?"

"Hidin'—and he an' ennoct man?" Micky laughed scornfully.

"Ennoct and guilty—ennoct and guilty," he said vaguely—"the birds risin' to the heavens and the fish flashin' in the shinin' wather, who'd own thim? An' they free to all?"

"Faith ye don't trouble yerself wid graith distinctions over thim," she said, amused in spite of her fears and glad to get a thrust back upon him. "I do not, that's a thrue word," he replied. "Bit," in a thin, drawn tone, looking directly at her, "it's not turnin' an infarmer I be."

"Shame on yez, Micky," she said with dignity, "that yez'd throw the word at a frien'. Is it Danny yez're mainin'?"

"Some mit infarm to please the poliss," he began vaguely.

The sun had dropped below the distant line of mountains. The splashed orange of the flaming gorse blossoms glowed in the half light and threads of gold and silver seemed to be woven in the air. Micky saw it and paused. His voice faltered—then dreamily, in momentary but complete abstraction as the wonder of the hour was borne in upon him, he murmured, "The swate daikness 'il soon be coverin' frien's an' foes alike."

"It'll not excuse you, Michael Breen," she said, "nor a hundred like yez, nor will it hide yez from the anger of the —" but before the denunciation could be uttered the sound of a distant footstep had silenced her. She stood transfixed gazing into the twilight. Then both slid quietly down the banks into the lane. They stood together.

"It's thim," Micky remarked, "wid thair graith truncheons—an' crowds wid graith."

"Is it saichin' fer Danny they are?" she whispered.

"It is—whorra, it's killin'—he's brought on us all—an' jail—an' beggary."

Biddy did not, however, wait for more. She fled down toward the river and the "daip ay the lane" concealed her. Presently she heard a key turn in a lock and stopped to listen. It was Danny locking the long back gate of the farmyard. She recognized the sound. He turned into the lane. Immediately a sense of peace, and of the accustomed thing, brought her quickly to her senses.

"Dan," she called, "is it yerself?"

The police is in Coolan," she added comfortably.

"Aye, James Roach, the big man, come to see himself," he replied. "'Twas gettin' a magistrate's paper signed he was."

She joined him silently and trudged up the lane by his side, her fears dissipated, amusement struggling with wrath within her heart.

"It's Michael Breen's, the great omadhaun," she said. "He's the omadhaun ay the whole world."

"Is it poor Micky?" Dan said, good-naturedly, surprised at the sally.

"Nothin' ud do him but that yez ud turned infarmer," she whispered, "an' thet the poliss—" breaking off with a meaning nod in his direction.

Danny listened amazed, then he broke into a howl of hearty laughter. Micky, from his vantage ground above, overheard the conversation. He shrugged his shoulders lazily, gazing contentedly on the western sky where the afterglow was sending its last rays up a saffron sky.

PIGMENT FOR PAINT FROM THE SALTON SEA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, California—A giant pigment factory established by nature has been found on the shores of Salton Sea—a sheet of water whose idiosyncrasies have for a dozen years been a mystery to geologists—on the rim of the Imperial Valley, tucked away in the extreme southeast corner of California.

From slowly bubbling springs on the swampy ground left by the receding waters of this strange inland salt sea formed in the Salton Sink in 1906, comes a peculiar creamy substance which cools and hardens on exposure to the air, and which has been found to be a good pigment. Mixed with oil and heated, this substance makes a high grade of paint.

The pigment is found in green, deep red, and yellow, while yet many other shades may be made by the application of heat. It may be refined by a simple and inexpensive process.

The cause of the phenomenon is as yet unexplained. For many years before the filling of the sink with water, in 1906, the area had been a great salt desert. One suggestion is that the filtering of the water into the earth may have induced chemical action which started the pigment volcano.

Already this giant paint shop of nature, 40 acres in extent, has attracted the attention of natural scientists and business men. The flow of pigment seems to be in never-ceasing supply. Mineral claims have been filed on the district by its discoverers and large shipments of pigment already made.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 640)
Changing Names for War Heroes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very much interested in your comment on the changing of the names of Greeley Square, New York, to Ypres Square, and the Sequoia National Park, California, to Roosevelt National Park. Your remarks apply with equal force to a suggestion recently made in the Portland Oregonian for changing the name of Mt. Hood to Victory Mountain, in honor of our soldiers.

Now, I have been a soldier myself, and so speak by the card. I know how the man who wore his country's uniform feels and thinks about those things. It is well to bear in mind what Lincoln said on the Gettysburg field: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is beyond the power of their government to honor adequately those who made the supreme sacrifice, while the living are concerned more with concrete issues than with abstract principles."

The comradeship of the men who wear their country's uniform passes the understanding of the civilian. It is broad and deep and sensitive. Are the men of Oregon who perhaps mixed with those of Florida, or the men of Maine who perhaps bivouacked with those of California; are the men who watched the Austrian along the Piave, washed through the Argonne to Sedan; are the men who kept open the Siberian Railroad, and shivered at Archangel, watching the Bolsheviks; are these men taken so lightly as to be put off with a mess of pottage, the mere changing of the name of a mountain? It is like a pleasure to a man to a woman companion; it costs the man nothing, and is taken for what it is worth by the woman.

The point was made that Admiral Samuel Hood, a British officer, after whom the mountain was named, was little known. Take the average man, and who knows for whom Behring Sea is named? The Hudson River? Hudson Bay? New York? Pennsylvania?

But in a larger sense there is a divine spark in every man which reaches out into the infinite. In a certain sense this consists of our works which live after us. We all abhor the plagiarist who purloins the writings, ideas, and sayings of another, and applies them as his own. Under the patent and copyright laws, we aim to protect the inventor and author. Why should such men as Captain Scott, Robert E. Peary, Stefansson, Admiral Hood, and Columbus be equally protected? They gave their very best to humanity.

After a monument like Mt. Hood stands the test of time, it matters not whether named after the discoverer or for some one else by him, its name should not be changed. It should remain to the end of time as a memorial to him who presented it to humanity.

(Signed) CARL G. GRILL,
Portland, Oregon, March 2, 1919.

(No. 645)
Both Sides of Strike Questions

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I take this means of expressing my particular appreciation of the articles in your issue of Monday, March 10, presenting the workers' side of the Seattle strike. I hope you will diligently follow the policy of giving us both sides in all these controversies.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER M. GALLUP,
Hartford, Connecticut, March 15, 1919.

(No. 655)
Agreement on Cotton Price

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Feb. 28 there is a news item concerning the action of a meeting of cotton growers in New Orleans, at which meeting, the article states, pledges were exacted from the representatives of all the cotton-growing sections not to sell any or the present crop for less than 30 cents a pound. Action was also taken to obtain written pledges from every producer to reduce his cotton acreage by one-third.

It has been the custom to think of

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large corporations as the principal offenders against the Sherman Law; yet here we have a body of producers deliberately proceeding contrary to public policy in agreeing to a fixed price, and in curtailing their production by common consent, to hold up prices.

The public has been struggling under inflated prices for many months. In some cases government action has been taken to prevent extreme extortion; surely the country is in no humor now to permit direct violation of the law in order that the few may be benefited. It would seem to the writer that this is an affair for the Federal Trade Commission.

(Signed)
HORACE M. BRINGHURST,
Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1919.

MUSIC

Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Variety as well as interest distinguished the programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, March 14-15. Mr. Stock withdrew from the archives of the Orchestral Association's library the "Bourrée Fantastique" by Chabrier with which to open his scheme of art, Chabrier's composition—a characteristic effort—originally was written as a piece for piano, but sometime in the nineties Felix Mottl determined that the "Bourrée Fantastique" was worthy of symphonic transfiguration and he evolved it into the production which the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented to his listeners at the concert which is the subject of this review. For the piece de résistance of the performance Mr. Stock chose the E major symphony by Alfvén, a spirited and familiar example of the art of a composer whose music is pleasing even if it is not impressive. In addition to the works which already have been mentioned, the program contained as its purely symphonic constituents the "Roman Carnival," by Berlioz, and a new overture by Rosseter Cole, a local composer, who, entitled his work, "Pioneer (1818-1913)," intended it to be a commemoration of the Illinois State Centennial. Mr. Cole, who directed his overture in person, made it clear to the listeners that he could evolve a melody from his inner consciousness, and that when it came to clothing the melody in orchestral raiment he was not to be found wanting. The composition might with advantage, perhaps, be shortened, but it was well worthy of the applause which the audience bestowed upon it.

The soloist was Efrem Zimbalist, who brought forward the A major concerto by Mozart and two Slavonic dances of his own. It scarcely is necessary to enlarge upon the pure musicianship and the admirable solidity of the violinist's art. Mozart's concerto is not what the ordinary virtuoso would hasten to place before a listening throng; it is not brilliant nor effective as a method of producing exuberance of applause, but the music in it—and there is much of that—Mr. Zimbalist interpreted with delectable charm and skill. The two dances by the soloist himself were attractive and they were played with brilliancy.

On Tuesday, March 11, a recital was given by Arthur Shattuck, one of the pianists whose music-making provides excellent consolation for the war. The "big" work on the program was Tschaiowsky's sonata for piano, a composition of no extraordinary inspiration and not particularly grateful to play.

On Sunday afternoon, March 16, Rudolph Ganz offered a selection of pieces for the piano. He, like Mr. Shattuck, long has enjoyed the approval of people who like to take their pleasures in the concert halls; for Mr. Ganz possesses authority, poise, musical feeling. He made those things obvious to his hearers in some works by Chopin, Debussy, MacDowell, and others.

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THE ESCORIAL

From an article in The Times of London by its special correspondent in Madrid.

The road flies under your wheels, Madrid becomes a silhouette of roofs and pinnacles against the sky, and the rocky plain of New Castile receives you like a rough gray sea with waves of stone, and solitary church spires instead of ships in the offing. Before you, to the north, lies the snowy precipitous coast of the Guadarrama range; and as the road rises and falling, climbs ever higher, you savor the cold sweetness of mountain air. Somewhere about 20 miles from Madrid comes your first sight of a brown smudge on the slope of the mountains the village of Escorial; and drawing nearer you see rising out of it the drab facade, regular as a barrack wall, with which the Royal Convent and Palace of St. Lawrence fronts the desert of Spain. As you approach it grows larger and larger, but it is not until you have spent hours and even days in exploring courts and chambers like the cells of a honeycomb in their order and multitude that a true sense of its dignity and significance is born in you.

When Philip II built the Escorial he intended it to express all that can be comprised in a divinely-appointed kingship. And, indeed, it is the most royal thing in Spain. Within its vast parallelogram are contained a convent, a college, a royal palace, and a church comparable in majestic nobility to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Escorial still contains, in spite of many depredations, treasures of every kind: treasures of painting, of fabric, of sculpture, of books, and illuminated manuscripts, of which there is not even a catalogue in existence. But the Escorial itself is more wonderful than anything it contains or represents; and the better you know it the more it haunts you with its sphinx-like inscrutability. It seems too great and austere to be made for man; and the average visitor, anxious to be impressed, is too often chilled and confounded by its stony magnificence. The little town that has grown up round it tries to gay, and with fountains and trees and gardens to meet the needs of average human nature. It is of no use; the vast pile seems to send forth sentence upon all joy or amusement—a petrified prayer or curse, according as you see it under sunny or snowy skies. No movement can animate it; and the priests of the seminary, and the boys playing under the shadow of its walls, slip in and out like mice at the foot of a haystack. It wears a different aspect in summer, of course, when the sierra is scorched with heat; but itself changes not from season to season, although I think that a winter day best suits its genius, with the snow behind it and the sunshine in front lighting one of the noblest, although most savage, landscapes in the world; or a winter night, when the air is strict with frost, and the solemn immense rectangle blots out part of a heaven white with stars, and yet is whiter even than they.

The bleakness and barrenness of the Escorial have been called some very hard names, and Ford, who hated it, has set a fashion almost of deriding it. Nothing could be more unjust. Dreary it may be, but it is dreariness on a grand scale, as the pagan conceptions of death and time are dreary. It truly expresses the somber and fanatical spirit of its founder, who, whatever his faults, was no paterfamilias among little things. Inspired by a spiritual impulse too frigid to be called an emotion, it is purely pagan in its message.

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BIG DEMAND FOR
NEW TRADE SHIPSChairman of Shipping Board
Says the United States Is
Potentially Greatest Marine
Power of the WorldSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In reporting on the results of his three months in Europe, "spent in the midst of the great events connected with the termination of the war and the solidification of peace," Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, says:

"Merchant shipping is now a universal interest, and I find the peoples of the world aroused to an intense interest and concern as to the use we are to make of this power, now that peace is returned. In America, you have heard much about British competition. The expressions of British publicists, newspapers, and officials which came to my attention provided no grounds for alarm about the future of our shipping. The lesson I learned from the British was not to concentrate too much upon the strength of the competition we must meet."

"The first thing is to know where we stand," says Mr. Hurley. "A study of shipping figures will show that there is an imperative demand for new ships to carry the commerce of the world, and the United States must do her share."

United States Vessels

"In August, 1914, at the beginning of the world war, the United States seagoing merchant marine, 500 gross tons and over, included 624 steamers of 1,758,465 gross tons, and 870 sailing vessels and schooner barges of 947,852 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,494 seagoing merchant vessels of 2,706,317 gross tons. On Nov. 11, 1918, at the end of the war, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1366 vessels of 4,683,263 gross tons, and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,133 seagoing vessels of 5,513,180 gross tons. This does not include the seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 562,005 gross tons, of which number 81 of 546,210 gross tons were steamers and 7 of 15,795 gross tons were sailing vessels."

"The total construction in the United States added to the merchant marine during the war 875 vessels of 2,941,845 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 232 vessels of 835,854 gross tons, the movement to the ocean from the Great Lakes of 66 steamers of 139,469 gross tons, and miscellaneous acquisitions, amounting to 31 vessels of 23,219 gross tons, are other sources of acquisition. The loss of 114 vessels of 322,214 gross tons by enemy action, of 278 vessels of 405,400 gross tons by marine risk, of 130 vessels of 268,149 gross tons by sale to aliens, and of 64 vessels of 149,761 gross tons through sale to the United States Government, abandonment, and other causes, accounts for the decrease. Losses of 15 seized German and requisitioned Dutch steam vessels, amounting to 112,248 gross tons, are not included in the losses given above."

"Today we are potentially the greatest marine power of the earth, for the reason that we possess the greatest shipbuilding instrumentalities."

High Standards to Be Maintained

Mr. Hurley considers the future bright for Americans who would follow the sea. "My observations abroad," he says, "convince me that there are no adequate reasons why America should recede from the very high standards of wages and conditions of life she has adopted for her seamen. Wages form but a part of the issue of the seamen's standards. Their conditions of living aboard ship and the recognition of their rights as citizens even upon the sea overshadow the wage question. A high and advanced position has been assumed by the Congress in recognition of the rights and prerogatives of seamen. The Shipping Board on its part has endeavored to provide quarters for merchant crews which are fit places for Americans to live in. The seamen of other nations I found during my stay abroad are intent upon obtaining the same treatment aboard ship."

Shipping Problems

Boston Chamber of Commerce Is Sending Out a Referendum

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Government or private ownership and operation of merchant vessels is the question involved in a referendum which is being sent to all members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Nine questions bearing upon the future of United States shipping are printed on the ballot, which each chamber member is receiving.

Pamphlets containing arguments for and against each question on the ballot are also being distributed, in order that both sides of the subject of government control of shipping may be compared by the members.

The result of the vote on these questions will determine the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the operation and ownership of vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade. The questions printed on the ballot are as follows:

"Should the federal government continue to acquire merchant ships in addition to its requirements for the transporting, provisioning and protection of the armed forces of the country?"

"Should the federal government continue the ownership of merchant ships in addition to the requirements for the transporting, provisioning and protection of the armed forces of the country?"

"Should the federal government con-

tinue the operation of merchant ships in addition to the requirements for the transporting, provisioning and protection of the armed forces of the country?"

"Should the federal government as speedily as may be, taking into consideration the military needs of the country, turn back to the original owners the vessels now owned or operated under requisition by the United States through the Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation?"

"Should all vessels hereafter built or now building on account of the United States through the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation be sold and transferred to such private owners, or concerns or corporations of the United States, as may be desirous of purchasing them for use in the domestic or foreign carrying trade?" (a) At a figure representing as nearly as possible the cost of the vessels to the United States Government. (b) At such prices as they will bring on the market.

"Should it be made possible for purchasers of vessels from the federal government to pay all or a portion of the price for these vessels in deferred payments covering a reasonable time and secured by mortgage or pledge of the vessels?"

"Should all corporations, firms or individuals of the United States of America who may purchase, own or operate ships solely under American registry in the foreign trade be exempt with respect to the ships, from all taxes and duties on all federal and state taxes upon their capital stock, ships, franchises, profits or earnings?"

"If the exemption referred to should be granted, should it be given for a fixed period of at least 20 years?"

"Should the navigation laws of the United States be immediately altered and amended so as to permit United States vessels operated under the American flag to compete profitably in foreign trade with the vessels of other countries?"

NEW YORK READY TO
WELCOME SOLDIERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Once more Fifth Avenue is ablaze with jewel-like electric lights and gay with flags and festoons of evergreen and bunting, this time in honor of New York's own Twenty-Seventh Division, which will make its triumphal way through the city tomorrow. All the city will turn out to welcome the veterans from the battlefields of France. The triumphal note is particularly evident at Madison Square, where stands the great victory arch, now practically complete. The court of honor at the Public Library will honor those who made the supreme sacrifice in the struggle for democracy, while up the avenue at Sixtieth Street a jeweled portal is to be an outward and visible sign of the city's thankfulness.

Grand stands have been erected wherever possible, and arrangements have been made for wounded soldiers, and also veterans of earlier wars, to see the parade from points of vantage. Stores along the line of march are filling their windows with chairs, and even roofs are being commandeered for spectators.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE
ON NEAR-BEER ISSUESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CARSON CITY, Nevada.—The Nevada Legislature has passed an act attempting to amend the Initiative Prohibition Law by the exemption of near-beer and similar beverages, containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, as well as flavoring extracts and perfumes. This action has been taken under legal advice that, while an initiative law "shall not be overruled, annulled, set aside or in any way be made inoperative, except by direct vote of the people," there was no provision preventing amendments. The Governor of Nevada has not indicated his action on the measure.

With but slight opposition, the Legislature also has passed a Prohibition Law to cover any lapse should the initiative act be declared unconstitutional in the attack now being made on it.

PENNSYLVANIA TO
BUILD HIGHWAYS

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—Approximately 35,000 men will be employed during the present year on road building in Pennsylvania. Six hundred miles of road will be built. It is estimated that within the next two months contractors must employ at least 10,000 men, in addition to their regular force.

Approximately \$100,000,000 will be spent in road building in the State in the next four years. A bill authorizing the State to issue bonds up to \$50,000,000 is going through the Legislature; in addition the State will receive federal aid, and counties are expected to expend many millions of dollars for road purposes.

PORTUGAL MAY GET GUNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American naval ordinance used in fortifying the temporary base in the Azores will be presented to Portugal, if the present plans of the Navy Department materialize. P. D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary, announces that Congress will be asked for authority to transfer these guns to the Portuguese Government. There are two seven-inch pieces at Ponta Delgada and a number of smaller guns.

SENATORS FLY OVER CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A flight over Washington has been made by Senators King of Utah, Sterling of South Dakota, and Fletcher of Florida, in a four-passenger bombing airplane piloted by Capt. Roy Francis.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH
OFFICIALS OUSTEDAction by Postmaster-General of
the United States Based Upon
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Orders From the DepartmentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By order of the United States Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, the operating officials, as well as the board of trustees, of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone system were relieved of all connection with the affairs of the company on Saturday, and an appointee of the Postmaster-General was put in control. The reason given for this action was that the officials of the company had refused to follow instructions, and acted in such a way as to embarrass government control and had failed to put into operation a new wage schedule and an eight-hour day.

The incident brings into sharp focus the question of government control of private corporations in time of peace, and caused considerable discussion in circles already hostile to the Postmaster-General. There is every indication that Congress will take up the whole question as soon as it convenes.

The deposed Postal company officials deny the charge of insubordination, and characterize the action of Mr. Burleson as despotic and an attempt to hand over their property to the Western Union Company.

General Officers Removed

The officials displaced by the Postmaster-General's order were Clarence H. Mackay, president; W. W. Cook, general counsel, and William J. Deegan, secretary. A. F. Adams, president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, and a member of the government's telegraph and telephone operating board, was placed in charge of the entire Postal system. By the same order, the "board of trustees, or directors and the owners," were removed from any connection with the property. The order was as follows:

"Whereas, the president of the Mackay companies, Clarence H. Mackay; its general counsel, W. W. Cook, and its secretary, William J. Deegan, have failed to carry out the orders and instructions of the Postmaster-General, and have conducted themselves before the public and with the operating force of said system in such manner as to materially and disadvantageously affect the interests of the government and the operation of this and other telegraph and telephone systems under government control."

Transfer of Authority

"Now, therefore, it is ordered: That Clarence H. Mackay, president; W. W. Cook, general counsel; William J. Deegan, secretary, and the board of trustees or directors and the owners, are relieved of any and all duties appertaining or incident to the supervision, control and operation of said telegraph and telephone system, the supervision, possession, control and operation of which was so assumed by the President in his said proclamation of the 22nd day of July, 1918, and I hereby substitute A. F. Adams for said Clarence H. Mackay and said board of trustees or directors of said system, and direct said A. F. Adams to take possession for me of all records, books and papers, made and used in the operation of said system since midnight of July 31, 1918, and also the net balance or balances of the funds derived from the operation thereof since midnight of July 31, 1918. All officers and employees of the said telegraph and telephone system, except as and in the capacity in which wherebefore relieved therefrom, will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to their respective superior officers and on the same terms of employment as heretofore, the purpose being with respect to this system, as with respect to all other telegraph and telephone systems under government control, so to operate said system as to maintain its integrity and value as a going concern, the efficiency of the organization, and adequate service to the public."

Suit to Cancel Rates Fails

Massachusetts Supreme Court Sustains
Postmaster-General

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Public Service Commission loses its petition against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for a cancellation of the rates put in force by the United States Postmaster-General under authorization of Congress as a war measure, in a decision handed down by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on Saturday. The court holds that "it is the fundamental principle of law that the United States, like all other sovereigns, cannot be impeached in a judicial tribunal."

except so far as they have consented to be sued."

"We are aware of no statute," continues the decision, "whereby the United States has consented either to become a party to rate-fixing proceedings before the Public Service Commission or before this court. No such statute has been called to our attention. It is the contention of the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Public Service Commission, that the resolution of Congress of July 16, 1918, reserved to the states the right to regulate intrastate rates to the same extent as that power existed before federal control. That contention is founded upon the final clause of the resolution. That provision does not seem to us reasonably susceptible of being stretched by implication to include a consent to be implicated in the state courts in such a proceeding as this. Such consent is not commonly inferable from such remote and equivocal phrase having direct and adequate reference to another matter. Therefore it appears to us unnecessary to consider or discuss the merits of the question whether the proviso of the resolution of July 16, 1918, under its reservation of lawful postal regulations by a state in the exercise of its police power, because we do not reach it. As was said in Goldberg vs. Daniels, 231 U. S., there is another that comes before it in point of logic. The United States is in possession. It cannot be interfered with behind its back, and as it cannot be made a party, this suit must fail."

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE
PRESS TO ORGANIZESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—For the purpose of forming an association, and to develop a sound business and editorial policy that will add to its influence, a national conference of editors and publishers of foreign-language newspapers in the United States will be held here on March 25 and 27, by the Inter-Racial Council, whose chairman is Coleman du Pont.

The council members think that the foreign-language press will be among the staunchest supporters of American interests if the proper cooperation can be secured between a self-governing association of its publishers and editors, and the leaders of American business and industry.

During the war the activities of disloyal racial papers were exposed, but in the majority of instances active support of American policies was given by foreign-language newspapers. The American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, formerly controlled by Louis Hammerling, who now has no connection with it, has been bought by members of the Inter-Racial Council.

PAROLE OF CERTAIN
PRISONERS PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Between 500 and 800 Germans no longer considered dangerous will be released on parole from internment camps, at Ft. Oglethorpe and Ft. Douglas, within the next two weeks. It is announced by the Department of Justice. These are persons who never committed actual hostile acts, but who were under suspicion during the war, or who violated regulations restricting movement of enemy aliens.

Including these persons and about 2000 German seamen, approximately 4000 Germans are interned. The seamen and about 800 other Germans have asked to be returned to Germany, and if this is done, about 1000 persons whom the government considers dangerous will be held until Congress has another opportunity to consider a bill authorizing their deportation. This class includes the so-called spies and those suspected of intrigue, or found guilty of overt hostile acts.

REPLANTING OF
ORCHARDS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire farmers are urged to replant their home orchards by J. H. Gourley, head of the department of horticulture of New Hampshire College, who points out that the State now produces only 250,000 barrels of apples, whereas, in a bearing year, formerly 1,000,000 barrels were produced.

"In the fostering of our agricultural industry in New Hampshire," he says, "we should not neglect the one crop which is especially adapted to the hills of this State—that is the apple crop. It is especially desirable at this time that the fast disappearing farm orchards should be replanted, and that the commercial plantings be further extended. No one has ever questioned the sound economics of the production of apples either on a small or relatively large scale in this State, and why should we not reap the benefits of the natural advantages which obtain in the southern third of New Hampshire?"

COOPERATION WITH
LABOR ADVOCATEDHarvester Company Official Says
Men Should Have Voice in
Matters of Mutual Interest—
Council Plan OutlinedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Labor problem from the viewpoint of the great American manufacturer is resolving itself into a tendency toward cooperation with Labor and advances for developing confidence, made for the common interest of business, worker, and the community. This is decidedly the impression to be taken away from a talk on the Labor situation with Herbert F. Perkins, vice-president of the International Harvester Company. The Harvester Company executive spoke from the vantage point of service during most of 1918 as business adviser to the chairman of the War Labor Policies Board at Washington.

It happened that Mr. Perkins' caller came in when the news was still fresh that 17 of the 20 North American plants of the Harvester Company had voted favorably on the industrial council plan proposed by the company as a means of bringing management and employees into closer relations for their mutual good. Much of the conversation had to do with this practical step toward giving the employees an "equal voice and vote with the management," as Harold F. McCormick, president of the company, put it in a letter introducing the proposal to his employees, "in the consideration of matters of mutual interest."

Broad View Is Needed

Mr. Perkins' view of the general situation is that it calls for a generous recognition of employees. He felt this was no time, in the face of the prevalent excitement, and in Europe, a turmoil which could not be ignored in the United States, for the employer to stand on false ground in dealing with his men. The employer is finding himself confronted with new conditions, and is thinking about them. As a result, management is beginning to take a new attitude leading to a common understanding with its men. This broader view relates not simply to the good of the business or on the other side, exclusively to the interest of the men, but to the welfare of the community, including both.

By way of illustration, the Harvester Company plan, with its industrial council giving the men a voice in determining "all questions of policy relating to working conditions, health, safety, hours of labor, wages, recreation, education and other similar matters of mutual interest," came into the discussion. Although the Harvester Company had felt the time was at hand to give the employees a share in deciding questions of policy, it maintained firmly that it remained with the management to administer those policies jointly arrived at. Otherwise

the inexperienced would be called in to perform a task for which they were not trained, and an impossible situation would result.

Interests Called Identical

The interests of management and men are identical, to the end of increased production at lowest cost, with good living conditions and opportunity for education and development for the workers. It is to the interest of the worker to increase production, because prices of commodities are based on their cost of manufacture. The worker might mistakenly think it beneficial to slow down production, to give more people employment, but in so doing he would add to the cost of production, and so increase the price of articles for which all, including the worker, must pay.

The inevitable question about wages was asked. The reply contained what some believe the inevitable answer. The Harvester Company official said that on the one hand prices should be adjusted downward to secure reasonable profits only, while on the other hand the worker must give increased production so that living costs would come down. "Wages would also fall proportionately. But that would mean no loss to the worker, since the buying power of the dollar would have been enlarged. The old way of first cutting wages he condemned as both unwise and unfair. He was entirely out of sympathy with the view that the workers as a rule or the community would not be benefited by a liberal wage scale. The improved condition of the workers would show in the advancing good of the community, and the business in which they had a hand would not fail to mark its benefits."

SOLDIERS' MAIL
GREATLY INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The amount of mail from the American expeditionary force has increased more than 20 per cent since cessation of hostilities. The volume of souvenirs sent back to the United States by parcel post may be measured by the ton. They include shell cases, parts of rifles and revolvers, bayonets, uniform buttons and fragments of demolished airplanes. Captured German helmets are the most prized tokens. Nearly 500,000 of these have come through the mail since the war began. Postal requirements have been relaxed so that they now can be sent unwrapped, with only a shipping tag for the address.

During November, nearly 18,000,000 letters were dispatched from Bordeaux, and many millions more from Brest. In February, nearly 22,000,000 letters were sent from Bordeaux alone.

WOMAN TO BE MEDIATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Francis Perkins, recently appointed a member of the State Industrial Commission, has been appointed mediator in the strike of messenger boys. The strikers protest the new zone system of delivering messages and the sending of night letters by mail. They also ask an increase in wages.

GOVERNOR UPHOLDS
MONTANA DRY LAWTwo Bills Rushed Through Leg-
islature Giving Brewers Right
to Manufacture Beer of Low
Alcoholic Content Are VetoedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Both bills passed by the recent Montana Legislature, tending to annul the prohibition statute, have been vetoed by Sam Stewart, Governor of the State. The bills were rushed through the Legislature at the behest of the brewers of Montana, being drawn to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer of low alcoholic content claimed to be non-intoxicating.

In strong veto messages the Governor declared that the bills are designed to repeal the state prohibition act, passed by a referendum vote of the people in 1916, and quotes a court decision that, within the meaning of the Montana law, all beer is intoxicating regardless of alcoholic content. He declares the State would supervise rather than prohibit the liquor business according to these bills and that if the Montana act is to be repealed it should be done by referendum vote of the people; furthermore that any subterfuge to protect the liquor interests would retard the intent of the voters.

Answering the brewers' claim that their valuable plants stand idle because they are prohibited from manufacturing near-beer, the Governor directed attention to the fact that the Montana law granted them a long time to readjust their business before the law became effective, "and there can be no excuse now for a modification of the prohibition law in order to afford a further opportunity to the manufacturers and dealers to conform to the inevitable."

Before issuing his veto the Governor held the bills two weeks during which time the brewers and prohibitionists were given an opportunity to explain their views. Hundreds of telegrams were sent to the Governor's office protesting against the bills.

DRAFT BOARDS TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The work of the draft boards of the city having been completed, they will formally close on March 31. Martin Conboy, director of the draft for the city of New York, has announced. It is believed that some 50 freight cars will be needed to transport to Washington the records which are to be kept there on file in the custody of the adjutant-general of the army. Each board is to hold a sale of its office equipment, but members of the boards will not be discharged from the service until the Secretary of War shall send them formal discharges.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Hats Dress and
Semi-Dress

We believe there are no more stylish hats made anywhere—in Paris, London or New York—and none more moderately priced.

Ninety-five per cent of these hats made in our own workrooms by skilled workers—yet they are moderately priced, many at twenty-five to fifty-five dollars.

Many of these lovely hats are direct reproductions of originals by the great French milliners—but we believe the hats by our designers equal them in beauty, in quality and in workmanship.

Countless beautiful styles—all in fine materials—dress hats with extravagant feather trimmings—flower trimmed poke turbans and Watteau models.

Women's Suits Misses'

Box Suits of serge, braid trimmed, with fancy vest..... 35.00
Belted Suits of serge, long roll collar, new close-fitting sleeve..... and
Semi-Box Style Suits of serge, overlap pieces trim bottom of coat, braid bound..... 39.50
Serge Suits, tailored, semi-box styles, blouse models, sash belts and vests.....

Serge and Poirer-Twill Suits: serges in tailored and belted styles. Semi-fitted and braid trimmed Poirer-Twill Suits. Gabardine Suits, one button front, coat of irregular cut, with fancy silk vests..... 55.00 and 59.50

Tricotine Suits—Russian blouse style with insert vest; also an embroidered model with semi-fitted back and smart skirt..... 65.00
Poirer-Twill Suits, tailored, semi-fitted model, braid bound; tricotine vest.....

Misses' Jersey Suits in a smart belted model, with shawl collar. Tan, beaver, copen, new blue and turquoise. Sizes 14 to 20..... 22.50

Misses' Semi-Dress Suits with smart, youthful lines, gorgeous vests, tapering skirts, reproduced from higher priced suits..... 45.00

Wraps and Capes

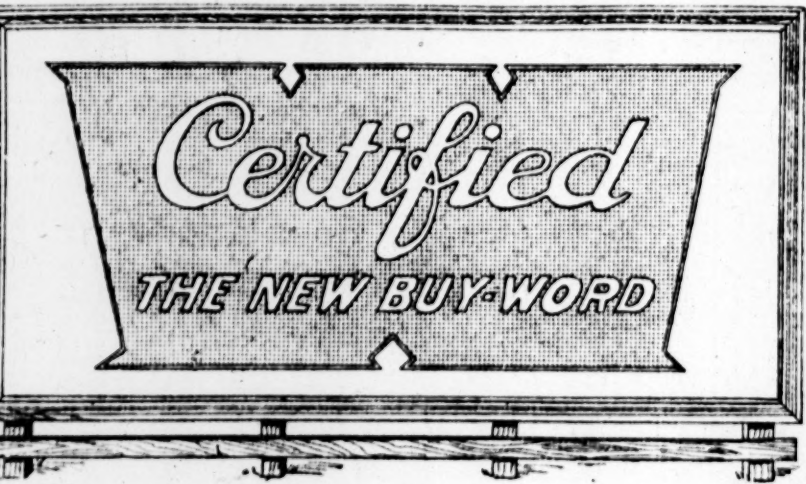
Serge and Velour Capes—Serge in narrow shoulder effect braided. Navy and black. Velours capes with new vest. Tan, taupe, navy, Copen., rose, Pekin, 25.00.

Velours and Gabardine Capes. Gabardine with vest has front revers and pipings. Velours capes with fitted shoulder scarf. 29.50.

Other Capes—In evora, duvety, crystal bolivia, tricotine, suede. 45.00 to 135.00.
Velours and Serge Dolmans—Graceful and enveloping long line effects, narrow belt, exquisite linings. 35.00.

Silverstone Wraps—Becoming style papering at hem; narrow string belt. 45.00.

Evora Wraps—After models recently received; narrow sleeve openings, high, graceful, large collars. 90.00 to 135.00.



RAPID GROWTH OF
ONE BIG UNION IDEALabor Leaders of Australia Meet
in Melbourne to Frame Con-
stitution of Union—General
History of the ProjectSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Industrial leaders from every state in Australia met in Melbourne in the middle of January to frame for submission to unionists throughout Australia, the constitution of the One Big Union—the revolutionary industrial organization which, having been endorsed by the state conference of unions during the past few months has since been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Australian industrial circles.

The One Big Union proposal originated in Australia five years ago as a result of a conference called by several of the unskilled trades, such as the Builders Laborers, the United Laborers Union, and other navy organizations. That conference adopted a preamble declaring the necessity for one union of industrial workers throughout Australia with what was termed a "class conscious" objective—the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of the cooperative Commonwealth. The conference then laid out the plan for the union, and attracted only passing interest at the time and the absorption of many of the unions then represented at the conference by the powerful Australian Workers Union, which has for long claimed that it is in reality "One Big Union," was largely responsible for the practical cessation of the agitation.

Three years ago the agitation for One Big Union was renewed with increased vigor, and there is no doubt that the sudden renewal of the agitation was largely due to the defeat of the political Labor Party by the Nationalist Party led by Mr. W. M. Hughes, and others, who had broken away from Labor at the May elections of 1916. Mr. Hughes, it will be remembered, swept the country and the Labor Party's debacle at the polls was followed by the general strike which ended so disastrously for the unions.

At the time the political leaders ascribed the great strike to the influence of the I. W. W., the members of which, having been practically outlawed under the War Precautions Act, were stated to have gained control in many of the powerful New South Wales unions, and to have fomented the great upheaval. That, at any rate, the sympathizers of the I. W. W. had a good deal to do with the strike is undoubted, but strangely enough the smashing blow then dealt to unionism only served to lend wings to the dormant One Big Union agitation. Industrial leaders, hitherto unknown, sprang up everywhere preaching the doctrine that only by organizing into one great union could the workers hope successfully to combat the forces of capitalism. They ascribed the defeat of the workers in the great strike to lack of organization on class conscious lines and pointed to the desertion of the political Labor Party by Mr. Hughes and others as vindication of their contention that the workers had nothing to hope from politicians.

The advocates of this brand of industrial thought found ready listeners, and their doctrines spread among the unions with amazing rapidity. The One Big Union advocates were not slow to follow up the advantage. A conference of New South Wales unions was called, and a detailed scheme for the formation of One Big Union to embrace the whole of the unions throughout Australia was submitted and by a large majority was adopted. Following on this, a conference of building trade unions, promoted by the officials of the Builders Laborers Federation, who had taken such a prominent part in the One Big Union agitation five years before, was held in Melbourne, and, despite the opposition of several of the skilled building trade unions, such as the carpenters and painters, it was agreed to form One Big Union for the building trades.

Following up this success Mr. B. Mulvogue, secretary of the Builders Laborers, set to work to bring about

a conference of all Victorian unions to form One Big Union for Victoria. The story of this conference has already appeared in these columns. Unexpectedly the One Big Union advocates moved as an amendment to their own Victorian scheme that the conference endorse the idea of One Big Union for Australia, and it was carried by 111 votes to 34, the alternative scheme for a labor federation submitted by certain craft union delegates being rejected. Having thus captured two of the most important states in the Commonwealth the One Big Union leaders wasted no time in pushing their advantage.

The New South Wales and Victorian state conferences appointed delegates to an interstate conference and propaganda committees to carry on the agitation. A conference was also held in Queensland, which agreed to adopt practically the same scheme as that proposed by Victoria and New South Wales. South Australia also held a conference and appointed delegates to the interstate conference, and though no conferences were held in Western Australia or Tasmania the executives of the labor organizations in these states appointed representatives to the conference. The stage being thus set, the interstate conference was summoned and it opened its proceedings in Melbourne toward the end of January this year.

Never before has an industrial conference attracted the attention and aroused such widespread interest among all classes in Australia. The press devoted columns to speculations upon the results of the conference and for the main part to attacks upon the One Big Union. Nevertheless the conference opened quietly and set about its business with very little ceremony. On the opening day there were only a few spectators in the gallery and these consisted mainly of union officials and one or two curious Labor members of Parliament. To those in touch with industrial circles the very caliber of the conference itself was an indication of the great change which has been so suddenly wrought in Australian unionism. Many of the men delegates were comparatively unknown in the industrial world, while others have only recently sprung into the limelight as a result of the One Big Union agitation. Figures familiar at every important Labor conference in Australia for the last few years were missing from this conference and one looked in vain for such men as Mr. W. Morby, of New South Wales; Mr. McCallum of Western Australia; the secretary of the Labor Federation in that State; F. Lundie and E. Grayndler, the leading lights of the Australian Workers Union and others. In their places sat such men as Mr. E. J. Judd, of New South Wales, who has openly declared his hostility to the political Labor Party as at present constituted, and who, with Mr. H. E. Hoote, the militant editor of the Sydney Worker, was mainly responsible for the famous Royal Commission of inquiry into the I. W. W. men who were imprisoned in connection with the Sydney fires in 1916.

It is interesting, in passing, to note that Mr. Hoote, as editor of the Sydney Worker, a paper controlled by the Australian Workers Union, and which has the largest Labor circulation in Australia, has devoted columns to wholehearted advocacy of the One Big Union. Each state was entitled to, and sent, four delegates to the conference, with the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, which sent two delegates each. Western Australia, it may be noted, appointed four delegates, but two of them, the only members of Parliament delegated to the conference, did not attend.

The scheme as drawn up by the conference will be the subject of another article, but the position now is that the real struggle for the actual creation of the One Big Union is only just beginning.

STRIKE OF CLERKS
DECLARED ILLEGALSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—J. J. Forrester, national president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, has declared the strike of employees on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and its affiliated lines to be illegal, and the strikers here are expected to return to work today, thus averting a threatened tieup of a large section of the railway system in the South. Mr. Forrester has removed from office C. F. Jackson, regional deputy of the brotherhood, for having called the strike on March 11 in direct violation of the rules of the organization, which called for a referendum vote of the clerks before striking.

MINNESOTA WOMEN TO
VOTE FOR PRESIDENTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Minnesota women will vote for presidential electors in the next election. This was assured when the state Senate, by a vote of 49 to 11, passed a bill extending the right to vote for electors to women. The House passed the measure two weeks ago. A significant feature of the vote in the state Senate was the number of former opponents of woman suffrage who voted for the bill.

FACTORIES REDUCE OPERATIONS

MALDEN, Massachusetts—The Boston Rubber Shoe Company has announced that beginning this week its two factories here, and in Melrose, would be operated five days a week instead of five and a half. Dullness of business in the trade is given as the reason for the reduction. The Boston Rubber Shoe Company has notified its employees that they would be given a vacation until April 2.

BOUNTY TO SERVICE MEN

In The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, March 22, owing to a typographical error, it was stated that a bill to provide a bounty of \$1000 for men in the United States Army, Navy and Marine service had been reported favorably to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The sum should have read \$100.

ONE BIG UNION
SCHEME IN CANADAConvention at Calgary of Inter-
Provincial Labor Demands Six-
Hour Day of Five-Day WeekSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—"The One Big Union" is the name of the organization proposed by the Western Labor Conference at the convention held in this city as already reported by the Canadian News Office. Every delegate present at this convention, which is an interprovincial labor conference, with delegates from Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, voted solidly for breaking away from international affiliation, subject to the approval of the general membership of the delegates' respective unions. A new organization was formed, subject to a referendum, this to embrace the whole of the workers and to be known as "The One Big Union."

The new policy, after recommending the name as stated, proposes the election of a committee of five for the purpose of carrying out the propaganda to make the referendum a success; that delegates from each province elect a committee of five to work in conjunction with the central committee for propaganda purposes; that the drafting and issuing of the referendum be left to the "central committee," also receiving and publishing returns of the vote; the establishing of an industrial form of organization to work through the existing trades councils and district boards; the calling of a conference after the referendum has been taken, to perfect plans of organization, basis of referendum of affiliated membership of 5000 or less to be one delegate, over 5000, two delegates, over 10,000, three delegates. It was further recommended that an appeal be made to the trades councils and district boards for the payment of two cents per member affiliated to finance the educational campaign.

Strong opposition to delegates going on record as favoring the six-hour working day until the question was first submitted to the respective international unions and other organized bodies was offered by Dave Rees, the vice-president of the Trades Congress of Canada, and others. Eventually, however, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution points out that the termination of the war in Europe will finally release approximately 50,000 men for service in industrial fields, and that the workers of the world engaged in productive occupations during the period of hostilities have produced sufficient food, clothing, and other necessities of life for the people of the world. For these reasons the convention assembled went on record as demanding a six-hour day of five days a week, to come into effect June 1.

It was made clear in the discussion centering around the resolution that it was not intended as a "cure for all ills," or that the millennium would arrive if it were adopted. It was merely an ameliorative measure so that the

workers might be able to receive "half a loaf of bread."

The recommendation of a committee in connection with soviet control was considered, and the following resolution in that regard adopted with loud cheering: "Whereas, holding the belief in the ultimate supremacy of the working class in matters economic, political, and that the light of modern developments have proved that the legitimate aspirations of the Labor movement are repeatedly obstructed by the existing political forms, clearly showing the capitalistic nature of the parliamentary machinery, this convention expresses its open conviction that the system of industrial soviet control by selection of representatives from industries is more efficient and of greater political value than the present form of government."

A resolution favoring the formation of joint committees from soldiers' organizations and central bodies and federations of Labor was also passed, with a view to eliminating the misunderstandings as to the aims and ideals of soldiers and other workers.

CANADIAN STRIKE
IN PACIFIC YARDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The shipyard employees of the Pacific Construction Company employed at the plant at Coquitlam quit work on Friday as a protest against the putting into force by the management of the latest award of the cost-of-living adjuster, appointed under the Senator Robertson agreement last summer. This award, based on the cost of living figured scientifically, called for a reduction in the pay of 2 cents per hour. Previously, since the Robertson settlement of the shipyard's strike last summer, he has twice awarded more pay, and this is the first reduction ordered. The men in other yards in this city declare they will not accept the cut, but Caughlan's big steel shipbuilding plant and the New Westminster shipyards will not be affected, as they are operating on a different basis. In addition to the shipyards, all the big metal trades firms come under and will apply the award on their next pay day.

CANADIAN VETERANS
OPPOSE BOLSHEVISMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Great War Veterans Association of this city strongly condemn the action of a certain section of the Labor delegates at the recent Calgary convention in expressing sympathy with Bolshevism, and of trying to promote a strike between Capital and Labor. After several fiery speeches, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "Whereas resolutions were passed at the convention favoring joint committees being formed of Labor and soldiers' associations; He it resolved, That although this association is in thorough sympathy with organized Labor, nevertheless we believe that the actions of the Western Labor Confer-

ence at the convention held in Calgary in preaching revolution and riot should be severely condemned, that steps be taken by the federal government to either arrest or deport the leading apostles of anarchy, sedition, and disloyalty; that we resent the association of the name of returned soldiers with any organization that sends its felicitations to its comrades in Germany and Bolshevists elsewhere."

PEACE IN VIEW
AT LAWRENCEStrikers to Confer With Mill
Managers—Further Small
Strikes—Some Men ReturnSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The eighth week of the textile strike, which has practically closed down the mills in this city, opens with peace between the mill owners and their employees in view. A committee picked by Mayor John J. Hurley met the executive committee of the general strike committee in conference on Saturday. The committee of the citizens asked the executive committee of the strikers if it would be possible for them to pick a "grievance committee" of the strikers of the different mills and have them confer with the mill owners. The strike committee answered that the strike would be brought to a quicker and satisfactory close if the various owners would be willing to get together and talk; but, if they refuse, the general committee is willing to call a meeting of the strikers in the various mills in order that the representatives of the workers of each mill might confer with the officials of that mill.

When the citizens' committee broached the subject to the mill men, the Everett mill, employing about 3500, Kunhardt mill, employing about 2000, and the American Woolen Company, employing about 15,000, agreed to meet a committee representing the employers of their respective mills. The meetings will be held in the different mill offices this afternoon.

About 300 loom fixers employed by the American Woolen Company, have gone on strike, asking for a flat rate of \$42 a week. Approximately 100 dyers and finishers of the Arlington mills have returned to work after a five weeks' layoff. About 100 spare hands in the Pacific print works went on strike Saturday, asking for an increase of pay.

PORT STRIKE SETTLEMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—Easing of the marine transportation difficulties caused by the port strike is seen in an announcement by William A. Maher, vice-president of the Marine Workers Affiliation, that separate settlements had been made by the union with 34 independently operated boat companies, four of which are members of the New York Boat Owners Association. In accordance with these settlements, he added, several hundred more strikers had returned to work.

LOCAL WORK FOR
LOCAL MEN URGEDCommercial Organizations in the
United States Are Called on
by Commerce Chamber to Aid
Returning Soldiers and SailorsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial organizations throughout the country are called on by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to lead every aid in securing employment for returning soldiers and sailors. The experience of the past two months has shown that the problem of employment is largely a local one and for this reason cannot be effectively met by centralized agencies. The best that such agencies can do is to secure statistics as to where employment is to be found. Through the generous aid given by private organizations, the United States Employment Service Bureau is to be kept as a going concern, despite the failure of Congress to supply the necessary funds. Thanks to the wide interest in the question of soldier employment, the outlook is now much better, and officials in touch with the situation are convinced that the problem can be effectively solved.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce was taken at the instance of Col. Arthur Woods, who has been named special assistant to the Secretary of War.

The national chamber's request to commercial organizations to act in the emergency is accompanied by a report of a special committee of the chamber, which says, in part:

"Proper distribution demands first and foremost that every community should care for its own, which means that if every man who went forth is returned to the place from which he went forth he will be best cared for. The prime necessity, therefore, in solving the problem is adequate machinery for returning the men to their homes. When a soldier returns home, it should be the duty of this soldier placement division immediately to get in touch with him and then with his former employer. Failing to place him with his former employer, it should place him with some other employer. While finding him employment, it should see that provision is made for his immediate needs. The placement division should, with the help of other agencies, get in touch with every non-resident soldier seeking employment in that town; see out where he does belong; immediately communicate with the placement division of the Chamber of Commerce in his home city, and on receiving its assurance that it will take care of him, arrange for his return. 'Local jobs for local men' should be the slogan used with and by the employers, thus bringing into immediate operation the maximum reabsorbing capacity of the whole Nation."

Jordan Marsh Company

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England

Phonographs Are Very Scarce

Yet We Have a Selection of

SONORAS

At the Price Many Wish to Pay

Beauty is the dominant note of the Sonora. Beauty of tone, beauty of structure, and beauty of workmanship.

Sonora Tone Quality is superior in every way. At the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1915, Sonora was awarded the highest score for tone quality in competition with all the well-known makes of phonographs, and since then Sonora tone has been improved considerably.

Sonora Structure is complete in every respect. The Tone Control modifies—not muffles—the tone; the Amplifier and the Sound Box come very close to perfection; the Motor is of the finest construction possible, and runs with a precision and silence that is quite uncommon in Phonographs, and in power or running time it is unsurpassed. Sonora Motors run from 15 to 30 and 45 minutes with one winding.

Sonora Workmanship. The cabinets are beautifully designed in mahogany and oak and finished as finely as woodwork can be. No effort is spared to keep the cabinet work of Sonora instruments in standing with its generally recognized qualities, and to give them a distinct individuality.

The Intermezzo Model

(Illustrated)

In Mahogany and Oak, 175.00

Is the machine which will please you most. It is a machine which, when placed in your home, will establish your reputation as a lover and connoisseur of tone and artistic beauty.



Fig. A—New Steel Needle fitting record grooves. As the ordinary needle wears down, the tone of the record is lost. The new needle is made of a special alloy and is designed to fit the record grooves perfectly, and has a tendency to wear the record.

Fig. B—Sonora Semi-Permanent Needle, with parallel sides, which fits the record grooves perfectly, and wears evenly, and gives a long life of record.

Semi-permanent silvered needles replace steel needles! They play 50 to 100 times without wearing out. Loud, medium, soft. 30c per pkg. of 5.

Let us play your favorite record with a Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needle, and demonstrate how exquisitely mellow is the tone and how wonderfully this needle eliminates harshness.

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We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new. They are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has caused our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

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Company
Boston, Mass.

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Adam Chambers
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Boudoir Apparel

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SPANISH TACT IN PORTUGUESE CRISIS

Attitude of Spain in Royalist Outbreak, When Government Declared Its Neutrality, Was Much Appreciated in Lisbon

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The rapprochement toward Spain by the republican government of Portugal and all who sympathize with it has been conspicuous and remarkable. Reference has already been made to some newspaper comments on this subject. These comments, at first carefully made and with perhaps some hesitation—relations as between Spain and Portugal being always so delicate that it is considered by some wise men often best not to refer to them at all—have now much increased in numbers; they have spread beyond the newspapers, and the Portuguese in their Parliament are found warmly acclaiming their friends the Spaniards.

Spain's "Correct" Attitude

It is an interesting and in many respects an exhilarating situation. The attitude of Spain through these recent difficulties has been highly appreciated. The Romanones government here in Madrid has naturally proclaimed independence and neutrality; but the Premier, with shrewd judgment and a good exercise of common sense, has made it clear where the sympathies of the government lay, and with him he had doubtless all sections except the farther right. It is well known to all that emissaries from the royalists have been coming to Spain in some strength for days past, hoping that in some way they might receive encouragement and assistance. They have hoped in vain, and, after receiving no satisfaction, have recognized the inevitable and in a proportion of cases have considered it more convenient and comfortable to stay in Madrid or move away to Andalusia for a little sunshine, reporting to Oporto by other than personal means, rather than return to all the toil and trouble and disappointment that would face them there—and the likely necessity of leaving again at an early date.

La Opinion of Lisbon, which took the initiative in a warm recognition of the attitude of Spain, follows the subject up, and gathers courage as it goes along. It proclaims the necessity for an Hispano-Portuguese entente for the development of the mutual interests of the two countries. It says that the attitude of the Spanish Parliament has adopted, with which the government has associated itself, is a demonstration of Spain's loyalty toward Portugal, and the most evident proof that it is disposed frankly to observe an attitude of friendship toward the Portuguese republic.

In the Portuguese Chamber Mr. Marcelino Pires, leader of the majority, submitted a motion greeting the Spanish Chamber and applauding it because it unanimously approved the proposition of the sympathy of Spain toward Portugal. In the framing of this motion, recognition is given to the importance of the utterances of the Count de Romanones on the subject. The Portuguese Premier, Mr. Jose Relvas, associated himself with the motion, and it was voted unanimously. The Chamber seemed to rather enthusiasm in these manifestations of its love for Spain as it went along, and the leader of the majority rose again to make another proposition, which was, that it was desirable to send a commission of intellectuals, literary people and journalists to Spain for the purpose of dispelling certain unfounded and wrongful statements that the monarchists had been busily engaged in circulating there, and at the

same time doing something to improve relations between the countries. Mr. Relvas quite agreed with this suggestion, and said that the press department of the Ministry of the Interior would make it its business to see that all the Portuguese legations were properly informed of what had occurred in the country. The mission is to be sent to Spain very soon, and it is believed that it will be headed by the celebrated Portuguese poet, Mr. Guerra Junqueiro.

In due course a telegram was sent by the president of the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon to the president of the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid which read as follows: "According to a motion presented by this chamber, it is agreed to send to the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the greeting of the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese Republic for the friendly attitude of the chamber over which you so worthily preside, in regard to enemy intrigues against the republic (Signed) Nunes da Ponte." In due course a reply was received from Madrid saying that the sender had communicated the telegram to the Chamber, which in return sent its warmest thanks and the testimony of its affection toward the Portuguese people and their worthy representatives. By presumably an accidental omission this telegraphed message was unsigned, but clearly it came from Mr. Villanueva, President of the Spanish Chamber.

A Badly Prepared Rising

In the last days of the great monarchical adventure there were many signs of the way in which things were moving. A monarchical personage of much importance came along from Oporto to Madrid at this time, and though he said that outwardly all was tranquil at Oporto, and tried to place a good complexion upon the situation, it was clear that he had little hope. He said that the monarchist rising had been very badly prepared, and besides that it was altogether too extemporaneous.

This personage spoke freely about the severe repressive methods that were being exercised by the monarchists at Oporto, and said that a chief of police, Balbague by name, had committed almost every kind of improper excess in his endeavor to suppress the republicans. He thought that the consolidation of the republican regime in Portugal would prove a very costly business in many ways, but also considered that, if these attempts to restore the monarchy continued to be made, there must necessarily be many victims. In spite of everything he considered that the worst thing that could happen in Portugal would be to establish an armistice between the two sides, since that would mean a continuance of the worries of recent times. So what was to be done?

In due course the Portuguese Government received from the Spanish Government a note in which the declarations made by the Count de Romanones in the Cortes were confirmed. In this note it was stated that Spain would be energetically opposed to any action taken by Portuguese monarchists on Spanish territory, and if it were necessary would not hesitate to go to the length of expelling them in order that the existing institutions in Portugal should be respected.

At this time the Republican forces were fast closing in on Oporto, the Royalists were fleeing in large numbers, and it was clear that the Royalist endeavor was nearing its end. It was a time when statesmen could be decisive. The British Minister also delivered a note to the Portuguese Government in which it was stated that as two telegrams sent by the insurgent Royalists had come to the knowledge of his government, according to which telegrams the British cruiser Diadem had prevented the bombardment of Oporto, the British Government (who recognized that the insurgent Monarchists had some interest in making it believed that it was trying to intervene in the foreign affairs of Portugal, which was absolutely false) took the initiative in declaring to the Portuguese republic that such statements were devoid of foundation, and observed that the cruiser Diadem was at home in England, and that the cruiser Liverpool, which had also been mentioned by the Royalists, was in English waters.

It came to be understood that there were formidable companies of Portuguese Royalists assembled at Badajoz, just over the frontier in Spain, and that there they were engaged in conspiracies. At length the civil governor declared that all monarchists found in his territory would be interned in order to prevent the supposed machinations in Spain, of which there was talk, against the republican regime in the south of Portugal.

About the same time the authorities on the northern frontier who had been giving their minds to the question of the internment of such Portuguese found on their soil—considering it rather a big task—at length came to the conclusion that all those Portuguese of either side, republican or monarchist, who were to be found in the frontier provinces of Pontevedra and Orense, should be duly interned in other provinces not on the frontier. Tux, of course, is in the Province of Pontevedra, and this order made a vast difference to the people staying there, for a fair proportion of them were Portuguese who had just come across the River Minho from Valencia on the other side.

Among those who were affected were some members of the council of Valencia and other well known people, some of whom were related by marriage to Spaniards in Tux. The Portuguese consul saw them off at the station. Before they left, a commission consisting of Mr. Abraham Toga, a Brazilian, the former alcalde of Valencia, Mr. Virazilio Sobral, the delegate and procurator of the republic in Valencia, Dr. Fontas Saavedra, and the eminent journalist of Vianna do Castelo, Mr. Rodrigo Abeu, expressed their appreciation of the manner in which they had been treated by the Spanish authorities and the hospitality that had been accorded to them by the people of Tux. They said that they complied with pleasure with the orders given, although they had not committed any offense nor given any cause for such orders, for which nevertheless they understood the necessity.

The Royalist Minister, Mr. Luis Magalhães, came back to Tux from Madrid, and declared when asked that he had not been to Spain to arrange about the question of belligerency as was declared, but simply to get news which it was believed they had in Spain from their representatives at San Sebastian of the reported passage through that city of Dom Manoel. This is a somewhat curious explanation, and in spite of what Mr. Magalhães says, it is firmly believed that he went to Madrid to try to strengthen the royalist position in the way indicated.

FULL STORY OF THE ZEEBRUGGE FIGHT

Vice-Admiral Keyes Continues Account of Attack on Zeebrugge Mole and Blowing Up of Viaduct by Submarine

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 20, 21, and 22.

IV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Units were now rapidly landing, and No. 7 platoon (Lieut. H. A. P. de Berry) succeeded in placing their heavy scaling ladders in position; and then formed up to support Nos. 9 and 10 platoons," says Vice-Admiral Keyes, in continuing his report upon the Zeebrugge attack. "The successful placing of the scaling ladders was largely due to Sergt.-Maj. C. J. Thatcher. Major Weller then received information that the naval storming party needed reinforcements. He therefore dispatched No. 12 platoon and the remnants of No. 11, under Lieut. G. Underhill, to their assistance. These platoons advanced to the left (east) along the parapet, and reached the lookout station, where they were checked by machine-gun fire; Mr. Adams and his men were some 40 to 50 yards ahead of them, and both parties could make no headway along the exposed parapet. Meanwhile No. 5 platoon, which had been recalled from its advanced position, with Nos. 7 and 8 platoons, all under Captain Bamford, were forming up on the mole for an assault on the fortified zone and the 4.1-inch battery at the mole head. This attack was launched, but before it could be developed the general recall was sounded. The units fell back in good order, bringing their wounded with them. The passing of the men from the mole on to the parapet by means of the scaling ladders was rendered hazardous by the enemy opening fire at that portion of the mole, several ladders being destroyed. The men were sent across in small batches from the comparative shelter afforded by No. 3 shed, such rushes taking place as far as possible in the intervals between the enemy's bursts of fire.

"The demolition, or C. company was under the orders of Lieut. Cecil C. Dickinson (Resolution), and was divided into three parties, Nos. 1 and 3 consisting of Sub-Lieut. Felix E. Chevallier (Iron Duke) and 29 ratings in the Daffodil; and No. 2 of Lieutenant Dickinson and 21 ratings in the Vindictive. Twenty-two rank and file, R. M. L. 1., were attached for the transport of the explosive equipment.

Bombing German Destroyers

"Lieutenant Dickinson and No. 2 party landed after the naval storming parties, and assembled on the pathway of the parapet, which became somewhat crowded before the scaling ladders could be got into position to enable the men to descend on to the mole. No. 2 party then proceeded to No. 3 shed. The heavy fire from the

destroyers alongside the mole prevented any advance toward the shore, and the demolition of this shed was, therefore, impracticable; charges were, however, placed and everything prepared in case an opportunity for its destruction occurred. An attempt was made to place a charge alongside the destroyers, but was repulsed by their fire. Some bombs were, therefore, thrown on board. The enemy's shell fire at this portion of the mole became very heavy, and, the recall being sounded, the party reembarked.

"The demolition party was on the mole about 55 minutes, and it was solely on account of the proximity of our own storming parties that no destruction took place. This party, ably led by Lieutenant Dickinson, behaved in a most cool and undisturbed manner both during the approach (when they suffered severely) and on the mole. After returning on board, the extra explosives, etc., were jettisoned, as they were then only a danger to the ship.

"The account of the attack on the mole would not be complete without reference to the contribution in officers and men made by a detachment from the Admiralty Experimental Station at Stratford, and the work done by them. This detachment was commanded by Lieut. Graham S. Hewett, R. N. V. R., with Lieut. A. L. Eastlake, R. E., second-in-command. It contributed 34 men, all volunteers, for the working of the fixed and portable flame-throwers, phosphorus grenades, etc., either on board Vindictive, Iris II, and Daffodil, or with the various naval and marine parties landed on the mole. The fixed flame-throwers in Vindictive were put out of action by enemy shell fire. The portable ones accompanied the seaman and marine landing parties, the personnel of the experimental party sharing the difficulties and dangers of the assault. Lieutenant Hewett specially mentions Air-Mechanics W. H. Gough and W. G. Ryan for good service during the attack on the mole.

"To prevent reinforcements from the land passing on to the mole during the operations, it was proposed to destroy the viaduct at the landward end of the mole by exploding one or two old submarines in contact with the iron piers and crossies of the viaduct. It was calculated that a C class submarine at a speed of six knots would penetrate the light bracing of the piers up to her conning tower.

"To enable the submarine to be abandoned and continue her course automatically, C-1 and C-3 were fitted with gyro-control. A picket boat was provided for the escape of the crew, and each submarine had two motor skiffs; they also carried a light scaling ladder each, so that in case all other means of rescue failed, they might climb on to the viaduct and escape along it from the effects of the explosion. Exploding charges, primers, battery, and switch gear were devised and fitted. These three craft were towed by torpedo boat destroyers Trident and Mansfield to certain positions, whence they proceeded under their own power.

Blowing Up Viaduct

"Submarine C-3 (Lieut. Richard D. Sandford) proceeded on the courses laid down, and duly sighted the viaduct right ahead, distance about a mile and a half. Shortly after this, by the light of star shell, fire was opened on C-3 apparently from four-inch guns, but was not long maintained. When the viaduct was about half a mile off, a flare on the far side silhouetted the mole and viaduct, which appeared about two points on the port bow. Two searchlights were then switched on to C-3, and off again, possibly in order that the submarine might run into the viaduct and be caught. By this time the viaduct was clearly visible. One hundred yards away, course was altered to insure striking the viaduct exactly at right angles. C-3 struck exactly between two rows of piers at a speed of nine and a half knots, riding up on to the horizontal girders of the viaduct, and raising the hull bodily about two feet; she penetrated up to the conning tower.

"The crew having mustered on deck before the collision, lowered and manned the skiff. The fuses were then ignited, and the submarine abandoned, the skiff's course being set to the westward against the current. Her propeller having been damaged, oars had to be used. Immediately the skiff left the submarine, the two searchlights were switched on, and fire was opened with machine guns, rifles, and pom-poms, the viaduct being lined with riflemen firing under the wind screen, and the houses on the inner end of the mole opening on her with pom-poms. The boat was holed many times, but was kept afloat by special pumps, which had been fitted. Mr. Sandford (twice) and two of the crew were wounded at this time. As only slow progress could be made against the current, the charge exploded when the skiff was but 200 or 300 yards from the viaduct. The explosion appeared to have great effect, much debris falling into the water around. Both searchlights immediately went out, and firing became spasmodic.

Splendid Behavior

"The picket boat was then sighted, and the skiff's crew taken on board, the wounded being finally transferred to the torpedo boat destroyer Phoebe. Mr. Sandford describes the behavior of all his crew as splendid, and worthy of the high traditions of the submarine service. He selects his next in command, Lieut. John H. Price, D. S. C., R. N. R., for mention, and states that his assistance was invaluable, and his conduct in a position of extreme danger exemplary. To this modest praise of the exploit, I would add that the officers and men who eagerly undertook such hazards are deserving of their lordships' highest recognition. They were all well aware that if their means of rescue failed them, as through untoward circumstances it nearly did, and they had been in the water at the moment of the explosion, they must almost inevitably have been stunned and drowned, or killed outright, by the force of such an explosion. Yet they disdained to use the gyro-steering which would have enabled them to abandon the submarine at a safe distance, and preferred to make sure, as far as was humanly possible, of the accomplishment of their duty.

"Submarine C-1 (Lieut. Aubrey G. Newbold), owing to delay caused by the parting of the tow, did not arrive in the vicinity of the viaduct till the retirement had commenced. "He had previously seen a big flash, but had not heard any sound, and was therefore in doubt as to what the force in general had done, but realized that his boat might be required for another occasion. He therefore retired, though he and his crew immediately volunteered for similar service. They were naturally disappointed, but in my opinion Lieutenant Newbold was perfectly right, and their lordships will not lose sight of the fact that they, equally with the officers and men of C-3, eagerly embarked on the enterprise in full realization of what the consequences might well be.

"The picket boat employed for rescuing the crew of C-3 was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Francis H. Sandford, D. S. O., who had organized the method of attack on the viaduct. The picket boat displayed bad qualities in the prevailing conditions of wind and sea. She was steered only with great difficulty, and was twice on her beam ends, being saved from total capsizing by the tow parting. She then proceeded under her own steam, and endeavored to reach the viaduct before the explosion. Her speed was not as much as was expected; still she arrived in time to pick up the motor-skiff very shortly after the explosion, and transferred the officers and men to the Phoebe. This boat subsequently returned to Dover under her own steam, as her fore compartment, being holed and full of water, made towing inadvisable. From first to last she had made a voyage of 170 miles to and from the Belgian coast in unpleasant conditions, and effected the rescue in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, due to enemy action, weather, and tide."

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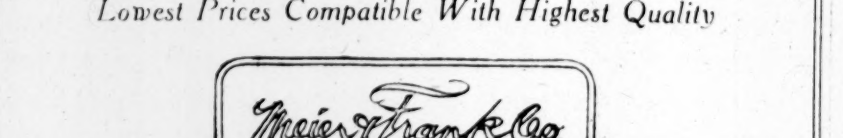
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USES OF AIRCRAFT COMMERCIAL

British Pamphlet Sets Forth the Relative Advantages of Air- ships and Aeroplanes for Use in Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—From an interesting pamphlet issued recently by the British Government, entitled, "Notes on Airships for Commercial Purposes," and dealing with both airships and aeroplanes, it would appear that the future uses of these aircraft will not conflict, owing to the different characteristics of each.

The airship is essentially a long-distance, weight-carrying craft, as compared with the short-distance, high-speed aeroplane. It should be noted, however, that even in the matter of speed, the airship of today, with the speed of 77.6 miles per hour, is unquestionably fast in comparison with land and sea methods of transport.

The airship has the advantage of the aeroplane in not being dependent upon her speed to remain aloft, and not having to come to earth in the event of the engines stopping. This is a considerable advantage for commercial journeys over the sea and over broken and wooded country, where an aeroplane could not land, and where non-stop flights of 1000 miles and over are required.

When used for carrying passengers, where safety, comfort, and reliability are required, the airship is the most suitable aircraft. An airship can always remain aloft while repairs are being effected, and as she can always remain on an even keel, there is no danger in flying at night or in foggy or cloudy weather. The fact that the envelope is filled with an inflammable gas need not cause any misgivings as to safety, when one remembers the large number of motor vehicles which have been used during the war, carrying bags filled with equally inflammable coal gas at no greater distance from the engine than in the case of an airship.

Only One Airship Lost

During the war, official statistics show that only one airship has been lost in the British Isles owing to catching fire in the air, although 83, 280 hours have been flown and 2,500, 000 miles covered. In the case referred to, the flight was an experimental one with a new type of airship, and the cause has since been ascertained and eliminated.

It is interesting to note that although airships are considered to be fair-weather craft, up to the end of November there were only nine days in 1918 when no airship flights took place in the British Isles, which are notorious for their bad weather conditions.

For commercial purposes large rigid airship stations could be established at distances of 2000-5000 miles apart, mainly for trans-oceanic traffic, while the aeroplanes could be used for bringing the passengers and merchandise to the airship stations from the neighboring countries. For example, a continental airship service could be run between Lisbon and New York, while passengers could be brought to Lisbon from London, Paris, Rome, etc., by aeroplane. In this way the aeroplane would compete with the train and the airship with the steamship, while she would be able to go 50 per cent faster. The airship could also be used for linking up places in Central Africa, where the country is too difficult for aeroplane and railways.

In long voyages, the airship could take advantage of favorable winds, and she would be able, owing to her long endurance, to avoid storms by flying over them or round them.

The problem of housing of airships is an important one, but it has been found that the system of mooring out airships has many advantages, as an airship can only be housed in favorable weather, and the cost of sheds is considerable.

For the purpose of short distance trips from, for example, South Coast towns, in England, it would not be necessary to establish large stations at each town, but the following rule which has been employed during the war might be adopted. This consists of building a station provided with permanent sheds, quarters, etc., at some convenient center and forming temporary bases consisting merely of a small portable shed and a few tents or huts at other places, from each of which one or more airships are run; main supplies being drawn from the parent station, where all large repairs are carried out.

Mooring Airships in Open

In addition to the use of portable sheds at sub-stations, experiments have been carried out in mooring out airships in the open, which have had such a large measure of success as to promise well for the future.

An airship has been successfully moored out for six weeks in a perfectly open expanse to a specially designed mast. Only two or three men are required to look after the ship, and winds of up to 52 miles per hour have been ridden out without any damage whatever resulting. There seems little doubt that with this system an airship could live out in the open for many months at a time.

The use of a mooring mast will very greatly increase the regularity of any airship service, as the chief difficulty at present consists in taking airships in and out of sheds. If an airship is left permanently ready at a mooring mast in the open it will be possible to fly in any wind up to the speed of the ship.

In the same way improvements in the fabric for non-rigid envelopes and outer covers of rigid airships will result in decrease in running costs by reducing the hydrogen consumption,

and generally lengthening the life of a ship.

With a large airship, owing to the increased efficiency with size, it would be possible to sacrifice a certain amount of lightness in construction for the sake of simplicity in design. With increase in size, steel could be used with advantage in place of duralumin, and a great saving in cost effected thereby.

The development of rigid airships has been even more rapid than that of aeroplanes. In 1914, the average endurance of a German rigid airship at cruising speed was under one day and the maximum speed was about 50 miles an hour. In 1918, the German L. 70 class of 2,195,000 cubic feet capacity, the endurance rose to 177.5 hours or 7.5 days, at a speed of 45 miles an hour. The British R. 38 class of 2,720,000 cubic feet capacity has an estimated cruising endurance of 211 hours, or 8.8 days, at a speed of 45 miles an hour, 34 hours more than the German L. 70 class.

It is a matter of some difficulty to make a fair and at the same time simple comparison between the airship and the aeroplane as a means of transport. The D. H. 10a was taken as the best all-round machine in August, 1918, though the Handley-Page and Caproni have greater endurance and weight-carrying capacity.

Comparison of aeroplanes and airships down to 1918:

| | Aeroplane | Airship |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| August, 1918. | D. H. 10a | German L. 70 |
| Speed at 20,000 feet | 125 m.p.h. | 77.6 m.p.h. |
| Cruising endurance | 14 hours | 177.5 h. |
| Total lift | 4.92 tons | 66.64 tons |
| Weight loaded | 1.45 tons | 38.81 tons |
| Useful load | 34.1% | 58.3% |
| Efficiency ratio | 26.1% | 58.3% |
| Ceiling | 19,000 ft. | 21,000 ft. |
| Indicated H. P. | 810 | 2100 |

Airships of the Future

It will be seen that at the present time the largest airships have 10 times more total lift than the corresponding aeroplane and 25 times more disposable lift. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that many of the advantages which aeroplanes appear to possess at the present time are due to their relatively small lift.

If the endurance of an airship is increased sufficiently it will be possible to carry out flights with the same regularity as a steamship.

When rigid airships of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity and an endurance of about three weeks at a speed of from 40 to 45 miles an hour are constructed, they will have a disposable lift of over 200 tons, which is available for petrol, ballast, crew, passengers, and freight, and they will have a maximum range of over 20,000 miles, or nearly once round the world.

In conclusion, it is not thought, as has already been stated, that the functions of the airships whose outstanding characteristics are reasonably high speed, very long endurance, great weight-carrying capacity for freight, stores, passengers, will clash with those of the aeroplane whose characteristics are high speed, handiness, moderate lift, and independence of all but the worst weather conditions.

SIR SAM HUGHES' CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of a maiden speech, Colonel Peck, V.C., D.S.O., the only member of the Canadian House of Commons who is still in khaki, referred to the charges made by Sir Sam Hughes as to alleged unnecessary sacrifice of Canadian lives at Cambrai and Mons, owing to certain orders of the Canadian corps commander, Sir Arthur Currie. He declared that the action round Cambrai was not a local Canadian action, but was part of a vast military enterprise extending over a great stretch of country lasting for weeks. On the taking of Cambrai there was very little street fighting and comparatively few casualties. As a matter of fact, the orders received by the first Canadian division were not to incur heavy casualties. As regards the charges of the heavy losses at Mons, there were, said Colonel Peck, 75 casualties in which were probably included the fighting over several days. He described Sir Arthur Currie as one of the great commanders in this war, a natural leader for a great democratic army.

ARMENIAN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

General Torcom, Armenian Military Leader, Addresses Appeal to President Wilson on His Country's Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The following letter is an appeal which has been addressed to President Wilson by General Torcom, first general of Armenia, and signatory of the Armenian Act of Independence, for the admission of Armenian delegates to the Peace Conference. The letter was presented to the President by Mr. Charles Mayer.

"President Wilson:
"Armenia proclaimed her independence on Jan. 31 (13th February) 1918 at Garin in the center of the High Armenian Plateau and of Great Armenia.

"You received by the intermediary of the Ambassador of the United States of America in London, Mr. Davies, a duly countersigned copy of the Act of Proclamation of Armenian Independence.

"You likewise received the Armenian Note which I handed on Jan. 1 last to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Britannic Majesty and to the Ambassadors in London of the United States of America, of France and of Italy, to be transmitted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to their respective governments.

"This Note contains the just claims of Armenia. It was drawn up and handed in by me in order to support vigorously the President of the Armenian Delegation in Paris, His Excellency Boghos Nubar. But the latter was not invited to take part in the Peace Conference.

Ignoring Armenia

"Principal signatory as I am of the Act of Armenian Independence, the original of which I have brought to the allied or associated countries, I have not been asked either to set forth the Armenian claims at the Peace Conference. So the Peace Conference ignores Armenia.

"President Wilson:

"The Proclamation of Armenian Independence on the 31st of January, 1918, was neither less solemn nor less glorious than the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on the Fourth of July, 1776. The Armenian soldiers, in exceptional difficult circumstances, did not fight less bravely than did those of Washington. If any difference exists, it is in favor of Armenia, for no Rochambeau came during this atrocious war to help Armenia in good time, though more than 150,000 Armenian officers, non-commissioned officers and men bravely did their duty in the Russian, British, French and United States armies at all points of the war area against the common enemy.

"President Wilson:

"In the name of martyred Armenia which has offered herself as a holocaust in the cause of the Allies, in the name of a million Armenian martyrs who fell under the Yataaghan of the massacring Turk during the war, in the name of the 150,000 Armenian soldiers, in the name of the signatories of the Act of Armenian Independence, I demand that you give immediately to Armenia the place to which she has a right at the Peace Conference.

Place at Peace Conference

"Firstly, that she should enter the Peace Conference; Secondly, that she should be treated as an equal by the Allies; Thirdly, that the Allies should immediately recognize her independence. Fourthly, Armenia declares her maintenance of her claims to all Armenian territories, comprising: Great Armenia, Little Armenia, Galician Armenia. Fifthly, Armenia claims the right herself to fix her frontiers from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, from the River Halys to the River

Koura. Sixthly, Armenia recognizes no political, financial or military lien of any of the allied countries on the Armenian territories where her martyrs rest in hundreds of thousands. Seventhly, Armenia recognizes no secret treaties signed by certain governments of the allied countries and tending to the dismemberment of Armenian territories. Eighthly, Armenia demands that the governments of the allied countries should advance her a first loan on account from the general indemnity to be imposed on the enemy.

"The first loan would serve under the control of an inter-allied financial commission:
(a) For the formation of a new Armenian army, so as to enable Armenia to establish order and security in her territories, enforce her sovereignty and impose respect for her independence.
(b) For the reconstruction of the Armenian homes destroyed during the war.
(c) For the maintenance of the 500,000 Armenian refugees in the Northern Caucasus, Siberia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt for Armenia does not intend to leave these victims of barbarians to be supported by public charity.

"If it is true, as I have believed up till now, that you have thrown the weight of the American sword into the scale of this war for the triumph of right and justice, you ought to do justice to Armenia, you ought to respect the rights of Armenia.
"If it is true, as you said in one of

your messages, and as I believe, that: 'The power of the United States was born of liberty and it is in the service of liberty—' you must respect the nascent liberty of Armenia and protect it.

Tragedy of Armenia

"There is not a living man who has known so much of the sufferings of Armenia as I do. I have lived, the tragedy all my life. For the last six years I have fought on all the battlefields for the defense of Right and Justice—in the Balkans against the Turks, in Galicia and the Bukovina against the Austro-Germans, in Armenia against the Turks and their allies. I have lost everything, sacrificed everything for Armenia. I am proud in the knowledge that I have still my sword and my faith. My faith has not succumbed to the nightmare of the secret treaties deliberately providing for the partitioning of Armenia, nor to the nightmare of revolutionary Russia who abandoned Armenia without giving her either the time or the means to organize her defense. I hope that my faith will not now succumb to the nightmare of the Peace Conference, should it refuse to do justice to Armenia.

"After the reading of the Act of Independence to the Armenian population and soldiers at Garin in January 1918, I swore never to sheathe my sword until the work of Armenian in-

dependence had been completed. President Wilson, I salute you in the name of a free and independent Armenia.
(Signed) "TORCOM,
"First General of Armenia."

LIGHT CROPS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A touch of dry weather and the far-reaching influence of the war have produced a great effect on the grain production of South Australia. In marked contrast with the 45,750,000 bushels of wheat harvested in the season 1916-17 and 34,000,000 bushels in the year before that, the estimate of the coming crop is put down officially at 21,300,000 bushels.

Of the 2,558,500 acres sown to wheat, it is calculated that 69,561 acres have turned out a total failure, or have been fed off. The average has dropped from 16½ bushels in 1916-17 to 10 bushels this year. What has happened in South Australia is reflected throughout the various states in a greater or smaller degree. The South Australian sample is singularly fine, the grain being quite heavy.

The "Wheat Pool" has just sold to Norway, on behalf of South Australia and Victoria, 50,000 tons at a price equivalent to 58.8d. a bushel, f. o. b. This must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory in all the circumstances.

ORDERS FOR WOODEN SHIPS ARE CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—While Australia is pushing ahead with its construction of steel ships, it has recognized the wisdom of canceling contracts for the building of wooden ships, and has stopped the construction of six wooden vessels by the Wallace Power Boat Company of Sydney. It is understood that further action of a similar nature will be taken with regard to American contracts on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Following criticisms of the wooden steamer Bellata, which was built in the United States for the Commonwealth, the shipping authorities have called for a full report from the captain and chief engineer of the steamer.

AMERICANIZATION IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Americanization Department of the Women's Council of St. Louis is distributing to all women's organizations an outline for the study of Americanization. Many of the community centers of St. Louis are now being used as "Americanization centers" and from 3000 to 5000 aliens are listening to the lectures every week.

Betty Wales
Dresses

"Who Sells
Betty Wales Dresses?"

IF YOU do not know which dealer in your town sells these wonderfully made dresses, let us tell you. Only one merchant in any city sells Betty Wales Dresses and he shows all the new models just as rapidly as they are released from the Betty Wales fashion studios in New York.

SUCH VARIETY OF STYLE!

To take an exclusive new shade or fabric and work it into a conservative dress; or to take a conservative material and by a brilliant touch create it into a garment of refreshing style, is the high note of Costuming Art, as practised by the Betty Wales Dressmakers.

SUCH FINISH!

From collar to hem every gather or fold in a Betty Wales Dress is carefully placed. The material and finish is the kind usually found only in much higher priced garments. All this work is done under the brightest, cleanest conditions. Every Betty Wales Dress is unqualifiedly guaranteed.

The Betty Wales dealer in your city has the new styles ready for your selection. If for any reason you do not know who sells Betty Wales Dresses in your city, write to us at once. We will tell you and also send you the new Betty Wales Style Portfolio.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN TRACK
MEN CAPTURE TITLE

The Wolverines Beat Out the University of Chicago in the Ninth Annual I. C. A. A. Indoor Championship Meet

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. INDOOR TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP

| Points | Points |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| University of Michigan..... 36½ | University of Wisconsin..... 1 |
| University of Chicago..... 34½ | |
| University of Illinois..... 18 | |
| Northwestern University..... 13 | |
| Purdue University..... 4½ | |
| University of Minnesota..... 2 | |
| State University of Iowa..... 1½ | |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Scoring points in every one of the 19 events, the well-balanced track and field team of the University of Michigan won the ninth annual indoor championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association in Patten Gymnasium, Saturday night. The Wolverines had an exceptionally stern fight to defeat the University of Chicago, and the final event, the one-mile relay, decided whether the Maize and Blue would keep the lead which it had built up. It was necessary for Michigan to finish better than fourth in the relay to win. Chicago was the acknowledged favorite, was practically conceded the race. Chicago won first, but Michigan placed second, and this made the final showing in points: Michigan 36½; Chicago 34½. No other teams were serious contenders after the first two events.

Michigan had the individual star of the meet in C. E. Johnson '20, a versatile athlete who has been proclaimed the best individual man in intercollegiate athletics for the section in many years. Johnson won the 50-yard dash, 60-yard high hurdles, and running high jump. He tied the I. C. A. A. record of 5.2-5-5 in the dash. Illinois and Northwestern engaged in a battle for third-place honors, the Urbana team winning by all-around work, although the Blue and Gold did not score a first.

The closeness of the battle between the two leading teams is evident in the way the first places were divided. Capt. H. H. McCosh '19 of Chicago did all he could to win for his team, as he won the one and two-mile races. In the mile he could afford to save his reserve for the test against the rival Capt. S. W. Sedgwick '19 of Michigan, in the longer distance race, for the closest follower was F. A. Long '20, also a Chicagoan.

The two-mile race was a contest of absorbing interest. Sedgwick pulled ahead, and stayed ahead of McCosh in 10 yards until next to the last lap of the 10-lap track, after these two great rivals had distanced the field. McCosh inched up on the ninth lap, but Sedgwick paid him little heed, showing great confidence. Promptly at gun shot for the final lap, McCosh gathered a burst of speed and cut down on Sedgwick's swiftness. The latter apparently still thought his lead enough to guarantee the race, and did not meet the Chicago captain's challenge; the latter racing past in the last few yards, and nipping Sedgwick's rally, too late, at the tape.

The only winner who did not belong to the chief rival teams was H. A. Eielson '21 of Northwestern, who won the pole vault with the excellent height of 12 ft. 4 in.

The fine performance, first of a Michigan man, then of a Chicago, would put one and then the other in the lead in the point column throughout the meet, making the competition of absorbing interest. The best crowd for a number of years was present, and the rivalry in Middle Western athletics resumed track competition on practically an even footing.

Chicago, as expected, made its clean-up of points in the middle distance and long distance runs. H. S. Kennedy '21 winning the 440-yard dash; S. H. Spear '20 taking the 880, with G. C. Lewis '19 second; McCosh and Long placing one and two in the mile, and McCosh winning the two-mile, with E. H. Moore '19 third; Kennedy had a very hard field to beat in the 440-yard dash. He had an uphill race, being drawn for a disadvantageous position, which kept him from passing the field, as the leaders swung wide into the final stretch, after a scorching pace. Kennedy cut across to the pole like a flash, and R. S. Emery '19 of Illinois was beaten by a yard. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; Charles Carroll Jr., Illinois, second; Robert Cook, Michigan, third; M. J. Miles, Illinois, fourth. Time—5.2-5-5.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; W. H. Hamilton, Northwestern, second; C. J. Jensen, Minnesota, third; J. H. Zimmerman, Illinois, fourth. Time—48.

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Eielson, Northwestern, second; R. S. Emery, Illinois, third; Lawrence Butler, Michigan, fourth. Time—22.4.

880-Yard Run—Won by S. H. Spear, Chicago; G. C. Lewis, Chicago, second; E. H. Moore, Illinois, third; P. W. Field, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 40.

One-Mile Run—Won by H. H. McCosh, Chicago; F. A. Long, Chicago, second; G. C. Lewis, Chicago, third; Edward Boyne, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m. 40.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. H. McCosh, Chicago; S. W. Sedgwick, Michigan, second; E. H. Moore, Chicago, third; Allen Burr, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—9m. 48.

Running High Jump—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 5 ft. 11 in.; E. K. Linn, Northwestern, second, 5 ft. 10 in.; Walter West, Michigan, third, 5 ft. 9 in.; G. Gross, Michigan, tied for third, 5 ft. 9 in.

Pole Vault—Won by H. A. Eielson, Northwestern, 12 ft. 4 in.; G. C. Richert, Illinois, second, 12 ft. 3 in.; Walter West, Michigan, third, 11 ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by C. C. Smith, Michigan, 47 ft. 3 in.; R. Moorhead, Purdue, second, 29 ft. 3 in.; W. C. Gorgas, Chicago, and A. Wallis, Michigan, tied for third, 29 ft. 3 in.

MULLINS WINS
IN SQUASH PLAY

Defeats Harris From Scratch in Preliminary Round of Annual Professional Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Intensely interesting matches marked the preliminary round of the second annual handicap tournament of squash tennis professionals played on the courts of the Squash Club Saturday.

The feature match of the day proved to be the battle between James Mullins, unattached, and Harry Harris of the Montreal Athletic Club. Mullins played from scratch while Harris was at plus 5 aces, and the result of the contest showed that the handicapper had done a splendid piece of work when he rated these two players, as it took five hard-fought games to return Mullins the winner, 6-15, 10-15, 15-9, 15-7, 15-12.

The first two games found Harris having things pretty much his own way, as Mullins could not seem to get his strokes working satisfactorily; but with the beginning of the third game, things changed and Mullins showed some of his very best squash tennis. The match which attracted the most attention was the one between W. A. Kinsella, Squash Club and world's professional champion, and W. S. Gray of the Columbia Club. Kinsella played wonderful squash during the entire match. He played from minus 5 aces, while Gray played from plus 5. This big handicap of 14 aces did not seem to bother Kinsella, for he steadily surmounted this great obstacle and reeled off aces with remarkable speed. Kinsella bounded the ball off the front wall just above the telltale and repeatedly caught Gray out of position. The summary:

INVITATION PROFESSIONAL SQUASH TENNIS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Preliminary Round

Frank LaForge, Yale Club, defeated W. F. Ganley, New York A. C., by default.

Stephen Peron, unattached, (scratch), defeated Michael Murray, City A. C., (plus 5 aces), 15-9, 15-8, 15-11.

James Mullins, unattached, (scratch), defeated Harry Harris, Montreal A. C., (plus 5 aces), 6-15, 10-15, 15-9, 15-7, 15-12.

W. A. Kinsella, Squash Club, (minus 5 aces), defeated W. S. Gray, Columbia Club, (plus 5 aces), 15-13, 15-16, 15-11.

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YALE SWIMMERS
WIN FOUR FIRSTS

Take a Majority of the High Points in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association Championships in C. C. N. Y. Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Yale's varsity aggregation of speedy swimmers took a majority of the first places in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships held in the pool of the College of the City of New York Saturday night. In the six events on the program, the Blue's water men carried off first in four, second in one, and third in the remaining event.

Edwin Binney Jr., holder of the intercollegiate record for the 50-yard swim, made in dual competition, started the victory ball rolling for the New Haven swimmers when he won by a touch from George Rogers of Columbia. The race was close and hard fought all the way, but Binney's superior form carried him through to victory. Another first place was added to Yale's score in the next event when B. C. Benjamin won from a large field of fancy divers. Competition in the dive was so keen that the judges were not able to announce the results until the very end of the meet.

The relay race for freshmen teams proved to be the closest and most interesting race of the evening. Representatives from Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology started in this event. In the first two relays Yale and M. I. T. swam neck and neck, the lead alternating from one to the other, with Columbia not far behind. On the third relay, Walter Eberhard, the young Columbia star, showed remarkable speed, and carried the Blue and White from third to first. The anchor men fought desperately, with the crowd cheering encouragement, and Yale, Columbia and M. I. T. finished not more than a foot apart in the order named.

Princeton took first and third in the 100-yard race, while the plunge for distance resulted in a tie for first place between E. J. Elderkin of Penn and H. F. Lefurgy, the Rutgers plunger.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Edwin Binney Jr., Yale; George Rogers, Columbia, second; C. W. Stanton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—25.8.

200-Yard Swim—Won by J. M. Hunk, Yale; W. M. Cowles, Amherst, second; H. D. Leopold, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 42.8.

Plunge for Distance—Tie between H. F. Lefurgy, Rutgers, and E. J. Elderkin, Pennsylvania, with 50 ft. each; S. C. Badger, Yale, third with 65 ft.

800-Foot Relay Race (freshmen)—Won by Yale (Neville Cook, Townsend and Schaefer); Columbia, Bernard Eberhard and Polk, second; Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Fish, Ruderman, Rand and Biddle), fourth. Time—2m. 48.8.

Fancy Dive—Won by B. C. Benjamin, Yale; Andrew Anderson, Princeton, second; C. S. Spear, Wesleyan, third.

100-Yard Swim—Won by C. H. George, Princeton; J. M. Hunk, Yale, second; H. D. Johnson, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 10.8.

The association held its annual meeting in the afternoon and besides electing officers for the coming year, the Columbia-Princeton water-polo dispute was discussed and a plan to reduce the value of the relay from eight to five points was considered.

The disputed polo match was awarded to Princeton, affirming the decision of Referee Handley given at the time of the contest that any points scored after the expiration of time because of negligence on the part of the timekeeper to announce that fact should count. The score of the Princeton-Columbia match, therefore, stands at 32-27, in favor of the Tigers.

A plan to cut down the eight-point value of the relay to five was discussed, the view apparently predominating that the result of the relay too often proved the winning margin in a meet, and that better competition would result if it did not count so much. It was finally decided to hold this matter over until next fall.

W. H. Chamberlain, Yale, was raised from the position of secretary-treasurer to the presidency of the association. W. I. Harris, Princeton, was elected secretary-treasurer, and W. J. Neumann, Columbia, was chosen vice-president.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Fair at Alderbury Royal

For several days, Bobbie, Bubbles, and Wuzzy, the West Highland terrier, had been listening to the grown-ups, as the latter told of the wonders to be seen at the Alderbury Royal Agricultural Fair. Auntie Nora was sending an exhibit of her best sweet peas, from the same stock that won the prize last year. Father had entered strange, foreign plants that Muddell, the gardener, had spent a year in watching and watering in the heated greenhouse; and there had been much argument about showing Rollo and Pizarro, the two farm Clydesdale draft-horses. Muddell was of the opinion that they could not be spared from the August harvesting, which was now well under way.

"It wasn't as if we had a paddock full, sir," had been Muddell's parting shot to father. Bobbie and Bubbles knew that no one in the family dared contradict Muddell. Not a thing in farm garden could be touched, unless Muddell first consented. He ruled his vegetable and animal kingdoms as an absolute tyrant.

But, in all the talk about going to see the wonders at Alderbury Royal, Bobbie and Bubbles noted, to their secret dismay, that there was no mention of taking them. Father had already specified how many the motor would hold, including the wonderful picnic basket, and his list included no children. Of course, mother would go, and Auntie Nora, because of the sweet peas, and father, and Cousin Jack, who really came from America. Like well-brought-up children, however, Bobbie and Bubbles said nothing of their longings before the grown-ups. Somehow Cousin Jack must have guessed the situation, for he asked father if he couldn't take Bobbie and Bubbles over by train and join the others for luncheon. The children could hardly believe their ears, and Bubbles clutched Bobbie's hands very tightly, as they waited to hear what father would say. Father was doubtful; it would be a long, trying day for children and the crowd would be large. Bubbles tried awfully hard not to show the tears in her eyes at this, but Cousin Jack won his point at last. It was settled, with many grown-up head shakings, that Bobbie, Bubbles, and even Wuzzy could go, if Cousin Jack would assume the whole responsibility.

You can imagine how the children looked forward to this treat! In the first place, Alderbury Royal was all of two stations away on the railway, so you began by going a real journey. Bobbie and Bubbles had never been to the fair, but they had heard a lot about it. There were sheep dog contests, and military bands, lemonade, and ponies, prize cattle, flowers, and seedcake, and all sorts of things. Besides, it was held in a grand park belonging to a nobleman's estate, and there were herds of deer and funny jumping kangaroos that came all the way from Australia. No wonder they wanted to go. All this they poured at Cousin Jack, both talking together, in one endless stream. Even Wuzzy barked with excitement, as he listened.

At last the great day came, with a gorgeous August sun and delicate blue harvest haze hanging over all the country. The last fear had been removed, for father had announced, only the night before, that, if the weather looked threatening, the children could not go. Twice during the night Bobbie had crawled ever so quietly out of bed, over to the window, where the yellow moon had reassured him. Nurse spent an extra half-hour that morning in making the children "presentable," as she called it, and Wuzzy had had his collar cleaned and polished.

There was quite a crowd of villagers at the station, all in Sunday best, the men with huge dachshunds in their buttonholes, and the women loaded down with baskets and babies. The whole countryside was making a holiday to go to Alderbury Royal. Bobbie felt most important, when the men all touched their hats to him and called him "Master Bobbie." And then Cousin Jack took first-class tickets—an awful extravagance, but wonderfully thrilling! Bobbie and Bubbles had never ridden first-class on the railway before. As for Wuzzy, railway travel of any kind was new to him, and he howled dismally when the train rushed up to the little station. Bubbles had to carry him into the carriage, where he lay very still with his head hidden in her lap. A little way up the line, there was a tunnel through Chalk Hill, a dreadfully "scary" thing to go through, Bubbles thought. And then came Alderbury Royal station, about twenty minutes later, opposite a little gray stone parish church, with a square tower from which the white ensign was gayly flying.

When they descended from the train, Bobbie and Bubbles clung tight to Cousin Jack, one on either side, for the crowd was noisy and everything seemed very strange. There were quantities of men with all sorts of things for sale, who thrust flowers and packets of chocolate at you and shouted so it was bewildering. The road was jammed with motors and four-horsed brakes or charrs-a-bances, and more men calling, "Are you are, sir, right to the gates for only sixpence!" In some of the carriages, men were playing concertinas, and in others bugles, coach horns, or cornets. Bubbles thought the noise "delicious," when one got used to it. Wuzzy ventured on another howl when he got too near the high note of a coach horn, but Bobbie promptly reminded him of his manners.

Cousin Jack chose a marvelous four-in-hand for them to ride to the grounds in, and the children were lifted up to the highest seat of all, right beside the driver, where you could look over all the turmoil below. "Don't you let that horse bump of yours go a-biting my osses," said

Missie," the driver said to Bubbles, as she seated herself.

"He isn't a hound and he never bites," she replied, with dignity.

"That's a blessing," remarked the driver.

They were off at last, amid much shouting to clear the road, and in a few minutes the coach stopped before some large iron gates into a beautiful park. Here you got down and bought your tickets, which were blue ribbons with gold letters. You wore them pinned on your breast, so every one could see them.

Inside the crowd and confusion seemed greater than ever, and at first Bobbie and Bubbles could make nothing of it. Wuzzy was so small and got stepped on so often, in the first five minutes, that Cousin Jack had to carry him. But at last they worked their way through the crowd to the first of the day's wonders—rows and rows of huge Clydesdale horses, each with a little shaggy, velvet-nosed colt beside it. These horses, which pull the heavy loads on farms, Bubbles thought were almost as big as elephants; nevertheless, they were as gentle and tame as kittens. And the colts were simply dear, as Bubbles said. There is no other word for it.

Beyond the Clydesdales were other horses—hunters, polo ponies, and sleek, highly polished carriage pairs. Bobbie could have spent the whole day with just the polo ponies, nimble, graceful little animals who knew as well as their masters all the tricks and skill of how to play polo. But Cousin Jack hurried them along, for it was almost time for the sheep dog trials to begin.

These contests are the principal feature of the Alderbury Royal Fair. As there isn't nearly enough space left to tell you all the wonders of this fair—about the merry-go-rounds and the coconut shy, the exhibition of military riding by the Yeomanry, or the flower tents, or any of the hundreds of things—we will let Bobbie and Bubbles hurry along to get a good place on a grassy hillside to watch the sheep dogs. Under a huge oak was the judge's stand, and in front of that, a circle in which the shepherd stood with his whistle. He could not leave the circle during his trial. Then, almost a quarter of a mile away, up on top of the hill slope, four sheep would be let out of a cart. The shepherd would then order his dog to bring them down. On the way the dog had to drive the sheep through and over various obstacles, such as narrow gates, double fences, and the like, ending up by putting all his sheep in a little pen in front of the judge. The dog who could do all this quickest won the prize. The shepherd gave his commands by whistle from the circle, and the dog had no other help. Of course, the sheep would try to scatter, or to go around the obstacles, instead of over them, and do everything except what the dog wanted. It was great fun to watch the skill and intelligence with which some of these wise dogs would manage their problem. They knew exactly what was expected of them. Many of the sheep were very trying; they would be so stupid, Bubbles said. And she felt so sorry for one or two poor dogs who didn't finish in the time limit, and so lost a chance at the prize.

Not until lunch time had almost passed could Cousin Jack drag Bobbie and Bubbles away from this fascinating sight. But the basket was not quite empty when they reached father's motor, and what was the delight when father told them that they had been such good children, and had caused Cousin Jack so little trouble, they could all go home together in the motor. It was an awfully happy day. Bubbles told Cousin Jack that evening, and Bobbie agreed.

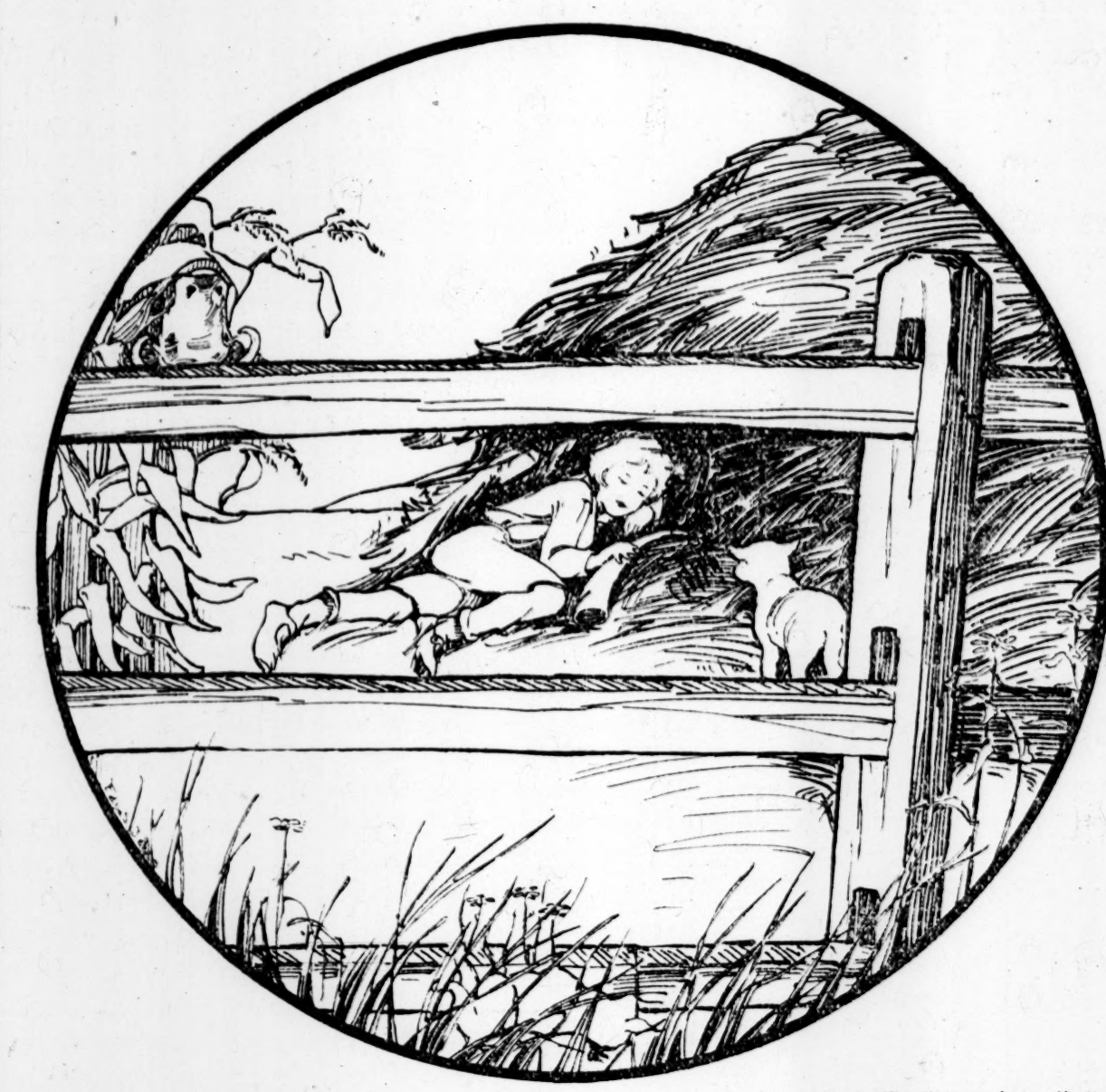
Bobbie and Gavin

When Julia and Queenie came home from school one Friday afternoon, their father called them out to the stable and showed them something that one of the men had just found down in the woods and brought home to them. It was two chipmunks. There was no use denying that they were about as bright and cunning as they could be, and the little girls were delighted with their new pets. These were promptly named Bobbie and Gavin, by a grown-up sister, who was reading "The Little Minister" for about the fifth time.

For the first few days, they kept the chipmunks in a cage in the stable, only taking them out when they could stand guard over them; but soon they grew so tame that there was no likelihood of their running away. In fact, they became the steady companions of the little girls, going everywhere with them, and most of all, liking to be carried round in their pockets.

"I have hung a bag of peanuts from the rafters in the west attic," their mother said one morning to the girls, as they were playing with their pets in their bedroom. "We will leave the door open into the attic, and see just what they will do."

They did not have long to wait, for soon Bobbie, who was more venturesome and much more active than her brother, seemed to scent the nuts and, running up the side of the door, leaped from its top to the rafter. The children were behind another door, at the opposite end of the room. They watched Bobbie take a peanut in her mouth, run back along the rafter, leap again on to the door, and then dash away to her basket, which stood at the back of the sofa in Julia's room. She was soon back again for another peanut, and on her third journey Gavin accompanied her. The children remained very still, wanting to see how long the little squirrels would keep it up. It was certainly quite a lesson to them, the persistency with which Bobbie and Gavin stayed at their work. Back and forth they went, each carrying a peanut at a time, until they had emptied the bag; and working so hard at transferring the contents of the bag from the rafter to the little nest be-



Boy Blue, stretched out upon the new-mown hay

hind the sofa. The children left the nuts undisturbed, and, for all they knew, Bobbie and Gavin may have considered that they had a great secret from their little mistresses.

One night, when bedtime came, Gavin could not be found. Hilda, the maid, had gone as usual from room to room turning down the beds, but she had not seen Gavin anywhere and Bobbie seemed puzzled and bothered that her little brother could not be found. Finally the children gave up the search and Bobbie was put to sleep in her basket all alone. But, when Queenie got into bed, down at the foot, between the sheets, all curled up was the missing Gavin. Perhaps he thought the bed had been turned down on purpose for him; anyway, he showed plainly that he did not relish being routed out of a nice warm bed, where it was dark and comfy, and put over in his own basket.

Not very long ago a funny thing happened. Queenie's hair was short, but Julia had long curls, in which the chipmunks used to hide, when she was lying down. After she found the bed or sofa when they were around, just on purpose to see the little fellows make for her long hair and snuggle away in the curls. One day Julia was lying down on the couch on the side porch, the head of which was up close to the pantry window. On the shelf was a squash pie cooling, and, when Julia's mother called, "Come to the telephone, dear," Julia jumped up so quickly that Bobbie curled up in the golden curls, was tossed precipitately into the warm squash pie.

How the girls did laugh, and how disconsolate little Bobbie was as Julia took a damp cloth and wiped all the squash off her little red coat. It was all so funny that even the cook laughed, though it meant that she had to make another pie for dinner, when she thought she had finished cooking for that morning.

The Grandeur of St. Paul's

St. Paul's is on a scale of grandeur exceeding everything I have yet seen, writes Bayard Taylor, of his first trip abroad in 1844. The dome seems to stand in the sky, as you look up to it; the distance from which you view it, combined with the atmosphere of London, gives it a dim, shadowy appearance, that startles one with its immensity. The roof from which the dome springs is itself as high as the spires of most other churches; blackened for 300 years with the coal smoke of London, it stands like a relic of the giant architecture of the early world.

The interior is what one would expect to behold, after viewing the outside. A maze of grand arches on every side encompasses the dome, at which you gaze up as at the sky. I was never more impressed with the grandeur of human invention than when ascending the dome. I could with difficulty conceive the means by which such a mighty edifice had been lifted into the air. The dome is like the summit of a mountain, so wide is the prospect and so great the pile upon which you stand.

Bulgaria's New Stamp

Even postage stamps have to keep abreast of the times, it seems. According to Kent R. Stiles, in Boys' Life, Bulgaria's stamps which bore the portrait of the now abdicated King Ferdinand have already given place to others with the portrait of the new King Boris.

Boy Blue Loses a Cow and a Sheep

One of the unpleasantest things in all the world is to waken a little boy who is very sound asleep. I am sure you agree with me. So does that sheep who is standing so wistfully by, wishing Boy Blue would wake and play with it, but not liking to disturb him. He looks so comfortable there, stretched out upon the sweet-smelling, new-mown hay which the haymakers have just tossed up into its little mound. Little would Boy Blue know about it, if the cow was in the corn and the sheep in the meadow, exactly where they ought not to be. The bars are up safely enough, but perhaps there's another way out. "Somewhere not too far distant are another sheep and a cow. Can you see them? If so, do find courage to waken Boy Blue, point out his straying charges and help him to call them back."

Pete Recrosses the Atlantic

It was almost exactly nine months from the day Pete left New York bound for some port "over there," which turned out to be in England, that he embarked from Brest, France, for New York. He had gone over with several other war dogs, to an English training camp, in charge of a soldier, whom he did not know before he left. His little master, but he was coming back with his friend, and his little master's friend as well, Colonel Hawkins.

Pete had liked England because at the English training camp for dogs they had taken him "over there" in his progress, and he had liked France, for here he had been in the active service of the army until the armistice. After that he had spent a few happy months in the country, with Jean Bonnard and his dog, Sourire. But, as the Colonel told Pete's head on his knee, looked right into his eyes and said, "Pete, we're bound for America and we'll be there very soon." He saw a look in Pete's eyes which said plainly, "I'm glad I'll soon be home."

The French boy who had been given charge of Pete by the Colonel said to his mother, the day after Pete was taken away by Colonel Hawkins, "Mother, don't you think I had better write to John, in America, that Pete will probably be on his way to America within a week or two?"

"It might be a good plan," answered his mother, "for John will surely want to be at the dock, if he can, when his dog returns to him. But the Colonel may not go as soon as he expects, and John would then wish that you had waited till you were surer of the time when Pete would come to America."

"Oh! I would try to write so that John would understand that it is only probable that Pete is going to America soon," declared Jean. "I must write him anyway, as his letter, which came two days ago, ought to be answered at once. I'll say only what will probably happen, and tell him not to be sure of Pete's return. The letter sees him. I wish just a little that Colonel Hawkins would get some orders to stay, that he would bring Pete back for me to take care of. If I didn't know that he belonged to John, in America, I would wish it more."

"Yes, he was an interesting dog," said Mme. Bonnard, "but you know from the way you care for Sourire, what John must care for Pete. I think what you say to John will be all right; he always writes how glad he is to get your letters."

We sometimes intend to write letters to our friends, talk about doing it, and then run away to play, forgetting all about it; but Jean acted at once,

which is an excellent plan, when you know there is a letter to be written. This is what he wrote:

Villeneuve, France.
Feb. 22, 1919.

Dear friend John:

I suppose that this is a holiday for you, for it is the birthday of the father of your country. George Washington must have been a very big man, to be the father of such a big country. They teach us about him in school, and my father has told me about him often, and about Abraham Lincoln, too.

I sometimes think that you must have almost as many great men as we have. Your President, Woodrow Wilson, is one. I wanted to see him very much, and we had a holiday when he first arrived in Paris. My father tried to get leave of absence that day, but he could not, and mother had her baking. I had almost given up the thought of seeing him, when a machine drove up to the house, with a friend of mine and his father in it, and they wanted me to go to Paris with them for the great celebration.

Paris was wonderful with red, white and blue everywhere, your colors and our colors, and the English, too, have the red and blue. I guess there were almost more American than French flags, and I had my American flag that you sent me.

Now you may be surprised when I say that your President looked right at me, when he passed, and smiled. We loved his "pleasant smile." My mother says that he was looking at everybody, and that a great man can include everybody in his look. I knew that he included me and looked right at me.

I suppose he is almost back to America by this time, and you may be on your way to see him at this moment, but I hope you will let him come back to France very soon, because my father says that he is the one who thought out the great plan of the League of Nations. We need him very much.

You must be wondering why I have not written you one word of Pete, for I guess you would almost as soon see him as the President. Mother said not to be too sure that he would be back in America within a month, but I think he will. Anyway, he will get there when Colonel Hawkins does. The Colonel surprised us yesterday by driving up, when we thought he was hundreds of miles away, telling us that he expected to sail for his home within a week or two and was going to take Pete along. Pete is with him now, although I wanted the Colonel to leave him with me just a little longer. Maybe he will be in America in three weeks, but don't be too sure until Colonel Hawkins writes you himself.

I want you to write me just as often as you have been writing, for now I want to hear about Pete. I'm glad I have Sourire, but he looks as if he missed Pete today.

Your friend,

JEAN BONNARD.

John had been hoping for several months that news would come of his dog's return, and each letter that had come from Jean Bonnard or from Colonel Hawkins had looked like it told of Pete's return. The letters were a great pleasure to him; but now that Pete had been honorably discharged from the service and Colonel Hawkins had taken him in hand, John kept questioning why Pete could not be sent home.

"You know, John," his mother said several times, "that there is other work for soldiers than war." And she repeated this once more.

"But, mother, thousands of soldiers have been coming back ever since the armistice was signed," said John. "Every day the paper tells of more and more soldiers; ships and ships full of them have come. I don't see why Colonel Hawkins could not send him

home, with some one of the many thousands."

"It is, indeed, remarkable," assured Mrs. Benton, "the number of our soldiers who have returned from France; but hundreds of thousands, over a million, I believe, are still in France. Don't you think that their brothers and sisters, and the children of those who are fathers, would think it selfish if they heard that a boy whose dog was in France wanted him to come back before so many of the men?"

"I didn't mean just that, Mamma," declared John, "but I thought that a dog could get into almost any corner of a ship, if he only had some one to look after him a little. I didn't mean to be selfish about Pete's coming back, but I wish he would come very much."

"I understand," answered his mother; "I understand, and your thought was not selfish. Yet you must remember that Colonel Hawkins is planning the best for Pete, and that we can trust him."

"Oh, yes," John said quickly, "but when we want a thing, we don't want to wait for it. That is a nice boy that Pete is with now in France, and I guess he'll not want Pete to leave him too soon."

"Yes, Jean must be a very nice boy, from the letters he writes to you so regularly. How much better it is than it was a few months ago, when you hardly heard one word of Pete in months! And I think Pete will return to us before long. I wish myself that he would, John. It may be that Colonel Hawkins believes he is particularly responsible for Pete. Think of the honor of having a Colonel take such an interest in Pete!"

"And I think that Colonel Hawkins likes Pete almost as much as I do," added John. "I guess that he feels as if Pete is his friend, and wants to keep Pete with him, or as near him as he can, till he comes back."

"That may be very soon," said Mrs. Benton.

Within a day or two after this talk of John and his mother, the letter from Jean and one from Colonel Hawkins came. Colonel Hawkins' letter said that he expected to be in America with Pete, within three weeks, which made John very happy. And, at the moment John was reading the letters, Colonel Hawkins and Pete were within sight of the Goddess of Liberty in New York Harbor.

The Children of Central America

If you will get out your maps and find Central America, you will see that it is down by that warm place called the equator, which the dictionary tells us, is an imaginary line which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into equal parts.

I fancy that I hear some of your boys and girls say that you wouldn't like to live in such a hot place as that; for who would want to race and run, play hopscotch, hide and seek, and all the rest of the games that you like so much, not to mention having no snow for coasting and skating?

But the brown-skinned, soft-voiced Indian children, or the black-eyed, black-haired Spanish girls and boys, whose home is there, don't mind having it always summer; very likely they would not want to live where it was even cold. They would miss the bright, hot sunshine, the banana orchards, where they always find fruit to eat, and the milk-trees, which they can tap and have a delicious, creamy drink. In the forests the big trees are always green, and in their branches live monkey, flying squirrels, parrots, and other very gayly colored birds.

Some of the children live on plantations, where there is much work to do in the fields; others go into the forests and help their fathers gather the sap from the rubber trees, which will afterward be made into rainy-day coats and shoes, for the children in the North to wear in rain and snow. On the seashore are beautiful mother-of-pearl shells, at the water's edge. As the sunlight falls on these shells, the loveliest colors are seen—delicate pinks and blues and violets.

Not many years ago, children from the North began to go to live in a part of Central America, called the Canal Zone. If you will look at your maps again, you will find that Central America grows more and more narrow toward the south, till you come to the Isthmus of Panama, where the great canal which joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been cut through. Although it is only 26 miles from one ocean to the other, this canal was such a difficult piece of work, and it took so long to build, that the engineers and other workmen brought their families to Panama and made homes for them there.

You may imagine that the children felt strange at first in this hot country, where the trees were always green, the big, beautiful flowers had no fragrance, and the gayly colored birds did not sing. But now they are quite at home there, for schools have been built for them, where they study the same lessons as their cousins in the North, and the government of the United States has sent them everything possible to help them live comfortably in their southern home.

Now that the canal is finished, ships flying the flag of every nation in the world pass through it, and I am sure the children can never tire of watching these ships and wondering where they are going. Many stop at Panama and leave all sorts of nice things that they have so much of in Central America, to carry to other countries.

Panama is getting to be a place where more and more children from the North are coming to live happily with the children of the South. I am sure, except when they look at the map, they seldom think that they are living on the middle of this great, round ball which we call the earth.

The Man Who Invented the Typewriter

I am sure that, if you had invented something very useful, something which men came to feel it difficult to do without, you would want full credit for what you had done. That's only human. Perhaps you might even be pleased if your wonderful invention were to be named after you; many men have felt this to be their due, as you know for yourself. What about the Morse telegraph, the Edison phonograph and the Wright aeroplane? Those men are not going to be forgotten. But there is a certain little machine, a machine vastly important wherever you may go in the business world, in school, even in private houses, the inventor of which is little thought of. The little machine is the typewriter, which I am using even as I write these words.

Just stop a minute and try to think over the great number of typewriters which are in use at this same moment. Think of the business schools, where boys and girls are spending their evenings at learning to be stenographers; think of the newspaper offices, where typewriters are clicking many of them in any direction you may look; think of all the banks and shops and public offices, and of the numerous individuals who have found how easily they can write their letters on the typewriting machine. However much you may puzzle over it, you can hardly realize in how many different places the typewriter is used today. What of the man who invented this indispensable contrivance? Almost nobody knows.

He was Christopher Latham Sholes, a man who was born almost exactly 100 years ago; and because his invention was never called by his name, perhaps, too, because he was a humble person always content to improve on his work, he is practically never heard of. Mr. Sholes began his working days as a printer's boy, and while doing the jobs which were of least importance in that newspaper office, he kept his eyes so widely open that he discovered how many other of the tasks were done. After a considerable time, he had so far progressed in his line of interest as to be editor of several mid-western United States newspapers. He held public offices, too, being first Representative, then Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature, commissioner of public works and collector of customs. But his mind was continually occupied with things mechanical; he was always wanting to invent new things as well as to perfect and add to those already in use.

At one time, we are told, Mr. Sholes was busy at thinking out a machine to number serially the pages of blank books or ledgers. He managed it all right in time, so that the machine made the figures neatly. Then he began to wonder why, if a machine could make figures, it could not also make letters which might be spelled into words. He thought and thought about it, then he acted upon the plans which he had evolved. In 1873, Mr. Sholes entered into a contract with the Remington gun-making firm, for the manufacture of a "typewriter," his own name for the new machine. This invention of his was the first which proved itself of enough practical value to be put upon the market, though other persons had previously experimented with the idea.

So the dream was realized, though Mr. Sholes spent more time at perfecting his inventions; and nowadays the typewriter is an invaluable labor and time-saver to countless thousands of people the world over. Why should not Mr. Sholes receive on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, the credit for what he achieved?

Thoreau's Railway

Thoreau, living in happy isolation in his little hut on the shores of Lake Walden, had little need for fast-flying trains. He tells in the chapter on "Sounds," in his "Walden," of the coming of the monster locomotive.

"In truth, our village has become a butt for one of those fleet railroad shafts, and o'er Our peaceful plain its soothing sound is—Concord."

The Fitchburg Railroad touches the pond about a hundred rods south of where I dwell. I usually go to the village along its causeway, and am, as it were, related to society by this link. The men on the freight trains, who go over the whole length of the road, bow to me as to an old acquaintance, they pass me so often, and apparently they take me for an employee; and so I am. I too would fain be a track-repairer somewhere in the orbit of the earth.

The whistle of the locomotive penetrates my woods summer and winter, sounding like the scream of a hawk sailing over some farmer's yard, informing me that many restless city merchants are arriving within the circle of the town, or adventurous country traders from the other side. As they come under one horizon, they shout their warning to get off the track to the other, heard sometimes through the circles of two towns.

Here come your groceries, country; your rations, countrymen! Nor is there any man so independent on his farm that he can say them nay. And here's your pay for them! screams the countryman's whistle; timber like long battering-rams going twenty miles an hour against the city's walls, and chairs enough to seat all . . . that dwell within them. With such huge and lumbering civility the country hands a chair to the city. All the Indian buckberry hills are stripped, all the cranberry meadows are raked into the city. Up comes the cotton, down goes the woven cloth; up comes the silk, down goes the woolen; up come the books, but down goes the wit that writes them. . . .

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TEXAS COTTON
ACREAGE CUT

Reduction May Reach 50 Per Cent on Next Crop According to Present Indications—Spot Demand for Staple Urgent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas.—The cotton acreage reduction campaign in Texas has taken definite shape. Reports indicate that in many communities the cut will be as great as 50 per cent from last year's acreage. The farmers are being educated toward more careful seed selection and better cultivation of a small acreage, so that a higher quality of cotton may be grown, and thus an increased price received for a small crop.

It is also believed that by inducing the farmers to improve the quality of their cotton, the quantity of low-grade staple will be reduced.

The spot demand for cotton in Texas continues good, and the price generally has remained steady. Such cotton as is still in the hands of the growers and small merchants of the rural districts and towns, is held in strong hands, and there is little tendency for price changes to bring it into sight. The acreage reduction campaign is also proving a market factor, because it is realized that as the acreage is reduced, the size of next year's crop will be cut, and the supply of the staple thereby lessened.

In connection with the export movement, the probable demands of Europe for cotton during the next year are being closely watched, and anything bearing on this point is well received in the market, and usually affects prices. The statement of H. Du Pasquier of Paris, France, a member of the French commission, who has been in Texas investigating the cotton situation for some time, declared that in his opinion the French mills that had been destroyed by the Germans during the war would be rebuilt slowly, and that the French Government would not purchase any more cotton in this country at present. French private interests, he said, would soon become active, and he predicted heavy purchases by them about July.

CHICAGO JUNCTION
RAILWAY'S REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual report of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yard & Company, and the Chicago Junction Railways Company (combined statement) for the year 1918 compares with the previous year as follows:

| | 1918 | 1917 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross | \$5,446,627 | \$7,726,131 |
| Exp. int. & op. exp. | 4,119,862 | 6,228,568 |
| Net | 1,326,765 | 1,497,563 |

*Exclusive of earnings from real estate investments.

The following is a comparative statement of live stock and car receipts for the two years ended Dec. 31:

| | 1918 | 1917 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 3,789,522 | 3,069,427 |
| Hogs | 657,767 | 610,844 |
| Sheep | 8,614,169 | 7,188,852 |
| Swine | 1,625,756 | 1,595,238 |
| Horses | 87,820 | 107,211 |
| Other | 309,136 | 355,953 |

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Preliminary figures of the total value of United States exports and imports for February and eight months compare:

| | 1918 | 1917 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Exports | \$235,000,000 | \$207,715,000 |
| Imports | \$288,600,000 | \$311,262,000 |
| Excess of exports | \$53,600,000 | \$26,512,000 |

BENEFITS OF WEBB LAW

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has analyzed the Webb Law, enacted by Congress about a year ago, and believes that the manufacturers and exporters of this country are given privileges of great value, if properly availed of.

CRUDE OIL PRICES CUT

HOUSTON, Texas.—Reductions of 25 cents a barrel in certain grades of crude oil have been put into effect by the Texas Company. Caddo heavy was marked down to 75 cents a barrel and Jennings, Vinton, Huble, Sour Lake, and Markham were lowered to \$1 a barrel.

EXCHANGE DECLINES

LONDON, England.—The money market is unsettled and bankers are keeping resources liquid, apprehending an advance in rates for treasury bills to check the deterioration in sterling.

NEW YORK STOCKS

| Open | High | Low | Last |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 75 1/2 | 76 1/4 | 76 1/2 |
| Am Can & Pk | 49 1/2 | 51 1/4 | 50 1/2 |
| Am Car & Fy | 91 1/2 | 92 1/4 | 91 1/2 |
| Am Int Corp | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 | 70 3/4 |
| Am Loco | 67 1/2 | 67 3/4 | 67 1/2 |
| Am Smelters | 68 1/2 | 69 1/4 | 68 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 126 1/2 | 127 1/4 | 126 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 | 104 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 | 61 1/2 |
| Atl G & W I | 114 1/2 | 114 3/4 | 113 1/2 |
| Bald Loco | 80 1/2 | 81 1/4 | 80 1/2 |
| B & O | 48 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 48 1/2 |
| Beth Steel B | 69 1/2 | 69 3/4 | 67 1/2 |
| H R T | 20 1/2 | 21 1/4 | 20 1/2 |
| Can Pac | 159 1/2 | 160 1/4 | 160 1/2 |
| Gen Leather | 72 1/2 | 73 1/4 | 72 1/2 |
| Chandler | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 | 124 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 58 1/2 | 58 3/4 | 58 1/2 |
| C M & St P | 28 1/2 | 28 3/4 | 28 1/2 |
| Ch R I & Pac | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 | 24 1/2 |
| Chino | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 | 24 1/2 |
| Corn Products | 54 1/2 | 54 3/4 | 53 1/2 |
| Cruible Steel | 68 1/2 | 68 3/4 | 67 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane Pfd | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 | 17 1/2 |
| Erie | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 | 16 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 | 156 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 162 1/2 | 162 3/4 | 162 1/2 |
| Hood Loco | 67 1/2 | 67 3/4 | 66 1/2 |
| Int Cons | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 |
| Int Cons pfd | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 |
| Int M M pfd | 112 1/2 | 112 3/4 | 111 1/2 |
| Inspiration | 48 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 47 1/2 |
| Kennecott | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 |
| Max Motor | 26 1/2 | 26 3/4 | 25 1/2 |
| Mex Pet | 185 1/2 | 185 3/4 | 182 1/2 |
| Midvale | 47 1/2 | 47 3/4 | 46 1/2 |
| No Pac | 75 1/2 | 75 3/4 | 74 1/2 |
| N Y C & H | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 |
| No Pac | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 |
| Pen | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 43 1/2 |
| Penn | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 43 1/2 |
| Pierce Arrow | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 43 1/2 |
| Ray Cons | 197 1/2 | 197 3/4 | 197 1/2 |
| Reading | 84 1/2 | 84 3/4 | 83 1/2 |
| Rep Iron & St | 84 1/2 | 84 3/4 | 83 1/2 |
| So Pacific | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 | 102 1/2 |
| Standard | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 44 1/2 |
| Studebaker | 63 1/2 | 63 3/4 | 62 1/2 |
| Texas | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 |
| Union Pac | 129 1/2 | 129 3/4 | 129 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 83 1/2 | 83 3/4 | 83 1/2 |
| U S Steel pfd | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 | 99 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 | 73 1/2 |
| Western Union | 86 1/2 | 86 3/4 | 86 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 47 1/2 | 47 3/4 | 47 1/2 |
| Willamette | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/2 |

Total sales 391,800 shares.

| Open | High | Low | Last |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib 3 1/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |

| Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Pac 2nd 3/4 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/4 | 99 1/2 |
| Anglo-French 5/8 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/2 |
| City of Buenos Aires 5/8 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/2 |
| City of Lyons 5/8 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/2 |
| City of Marquette 5/8 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/2 |
| City of Paris 5/8 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/2 |
| French Ind 5/8 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 103 1/2 |
| Un King 5/8 1919 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Un King 5/8 1921 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 98 1/2 |
| Un King 5/8 1923 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 |

BOSTON STOCKS

| | | Adv | Dec |
|----------------|------|-----|-----|
| m Tel | 104% | | |
| A Chem com | 107 | | |
| m Wool com | 531 | 1 | |
| m Zinc | 66% | 1 | |
| m Bosh Mag | 131 | | |
| m Zinc | 431 | | |
| do pfd | 43b | | |
| Arizona Com | 11% | | |
| North Flah | 20 | | |
| oston Elev | 63% | | |
| oston & Ala | 21 | | |
| utte & Sub | 5 | | |
| al & Arizona | 5 | 13 | |
| al & Hecla | 40% | | |
| opper Range | 4% | | |
| avis Daly | 8 | | |
| ast Butte | 5 | | |
| arkansas | 51 | | |
| ranby | 65 | | |
| remes Can | 42b | | |
| Creek com | 44 | | |
| ale Royale | 25 | | |
| ake Copper | 54 | | |
| ass Elec pfd | 54 | | |
| ass Gas | 82 | | |
| ay-Gold Colony | 25 | | |
| ahaw | 5 | | |
| Y. N.H. & H | 30 | 1 | |
| orth Union | 10 | | |
| rd Dominion | 32 | | |
| escola | 12 | | |
| ond Creek | 43 | | |
| ewart | 43 | | |
| ewart & Co | 107 | | |
| ited Fruit | 16% | | |
| ited Shoe | 48% | | |
| S Smelting | 4% | | |

MEASURE TO EXTEND
FRANCHISE TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Definite assurance that a bill will be introduced at the present session of the Provincial Legislature to extend the franchise to women has been given on the floor of the House by the Premier, hon. W. E. Foster. Details of the proposed measure have not yet been indicated. At the conclusion of a year ago a bill to provide for the enfranchisement of women was brought forward by an Opposition member, but it was ruled out of order by the Speaker on the ground that it violated parliamentary procedure.

BILL TO SAFEGUARD INVESTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Legislature, now in session, will bring in a bill to safeguard investors, which will involve the appointment of a commissioner with sweeping powers to supervise the operations of companies and individuals. The bill, however, refers principally to companies formed for the purpose of developing any branch of industry, but also includes persons desiring to sell securities. Before any issue of bonds or stock can be made, full statements of properties and organization must be submitted to the commissioner and his sanction obtained. In this way it is hoped to prevent the issue of unsatisfactory securities by dealers. "The commissioner," the Hon. L. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, said, "will necessarily be a man of legal and financial training and sound judgment. It will be his duty to pass only such prospectus or incorporation as discloses bona fide substantiality and safety. Otherwise it is to be regretted that there would most probably be found more than a few unscrupulous individuals banded together as companies with the purpose of coaxing the returned soldier to invest his accumulated pay at discharge or the holder of Victory Loan bonds to put their money into schemes alluringly presented as affording opportunity to make enormous interest, but which would bring bitter awakenings to the men trusting their savings to these sharks. While it is too early yet just to say what form our legislation in this connection will take, it will be broad enough to fully protect the small investors of Ontario against all obviously deceptive and suspicious speculations."

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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—District of Massachusetts, Boston, March 15, 1919. Pursuant to the Rules of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, notice is hereby given that Charles Lewis Hoyer of Cambridge in said district, has applied for admission as an Attorney and Counselor at Law of said District Court. JAMES C. ALLEN, Clerk.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent wanted for New York office, specialty manufacturer of house & 2 to 30. Salary \$1000 per month. Should have experience in sales and collection and general office management. In your reply state experience, references and salary desired. Box 124 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SOME FRENCHMEN

And a Card From Mr. X

Suddenly, turning the pages of a current magazine, I came upon a reproduction of "Gersaint's Sign" or "The Sign of the Picture Dealer Gersaint," to give this alluring thing its full title, painted by Jean Antoine Watteau.

Looking at this adorable interior, painted in 1716, as a compliment to his friend and patron Gersaint, meant, I suppose, to hang outside his shop, or in the vestibule, I thought of the contrast between Giotto and Watteau, the early Italian and the early Eighteenth Century Frenchman. Each was a genius; each broke away from the herd; each gave to the world a new vision; each inspired a school. But there the likeness ends. Giotto's art was Christian, Watteau's Pagan; Giotto lived in an age when the aim of art was to teach religion, Watteau—well, his pictures were designed to delight. Watteau painted, and the smart world of Paris looked, laughed, languished and loved the little fellow who lived to please, who flicked a way into fairyland and barred the gate of portentious and empty seriousness. We may call him a Pagan. What are names?

How does it happen that "Gersaint's Sign" appears at this late date, as a topical illustration, in the pages of an American magazine? Because it belongs to the ex-Kaiser, and because this is one of the pictures that France demands should be given up by Germany in reprisal for things on French soil stolen and destroyed in the war. Well, we can leave that to the Peace Conference. My concern is with art and with Watteau's treatment of this dainty scene. What an art shop! The pictures stream up the walls: in an oval frame, but everybody knows that the pictures in this picture shop by Watteau are quite secondary. Watteau was the painter of women—dainty, butterfly women—who grew into love-liness under the magic of his dainty, butterfly brush. He painted no particular woman; he painted women, and so in "Gersaint's Sign" the picture is really the "dames galantes" and the dandies who have gathered there and who are using Gersaint's masterpieces as a background to their frank frivolity. Oh, yes, Watteau set the style, and at his bidding "Paris dressed, posed, picknicked and conversed à la Watteau."

Then, in its own awful time, came the Revolution and Courbet, and Watteau's pretty frocks and elegant pastels passed as motifs. Later came Manet, who painted the fact amazingly, and Monet who painted the effect quite as amazingly, and Corot who wooed his inspiration in skies and rivers. Thinking of these things, of France and her Masters, I thought I would walk down to Durand-Ruel's and look at Boudin's skies—Eugene Boudin, 1824-1898. It was Corot, was it not, who called Boudin the King of the Skies?

There are 26 Boudins on view, too large an assembly of one master who is not among the greatest. Twenty-six Watteaus would be thrilling because his draftsmanship is so subtle, and the way he trickles on the paint so fascinating. Watteau is an instrument of many strings, Boudin has one; but how clear it is, how pure! He made no experiments; neither man nor woman interested him, all he cared for was sea and sky, the coast dunes, the shining beaches, and the lazy life of the harbor or plage. One coast-scene by Boudin, encountered on a dull day, is a sudden light, but the light glimmers when 26 are shown. So I wandered away from the Boudins, out into the vestibule of the Durand-Ruel Gallery, and in doing so passed from nature to man.

On the wall hangs a frame containing six photographs, all famous men, the group who have made modern French art. One only was missing—Degas. He loathed being photographed, and perhaps even M. Durand-Ruel, who, a quarter of a century and more ago, realized the genius of the Impressionists, helped them and collected their works, has not a photograph of Degas. In the old days a visit to Paris was incomplete without an afternoon spent at the Durand-Ruel house—such treasures, such surprises.

Degas is missing from the group, but there is Manet in the center. Manet, the incomparable, captain of the brilliant gang. His supremacy will never be assailed. Above is Sisley. To the right is Renoir, and on the other side are Boudin and Monet. All are bearded like the beloved polli. Boudin looks like an untidy Robert Browning, Pisarro like a trim Walt Whitman. The photographs are faded, the clothes they wear are not of this decade, but the eyes of them, the peering looks of them, the air of intellectual distinction about them, it is a group good to see, and to remember with gratitude and wonder when one thinks what they did, and how high they tower today.

While I was trying to recall the features of Degas another piece of good fortune befell me. For while I pondered my eyes encountered a Degas picture there on the wall close to the photograph group. It is an uncommon Degas, more easily understandable by the man in the street than his beauty-neutered ballet girls and unwieldy nudes. It is the interior of a bonnet-shop, six hats perched on stands and a trim little modiste shaping, with deft fingers, the millinery round a hat. It was the flower-like effect of color, the shimmer of silk, and the hard-soft face of the little modiste that attracted Degas. Subject? What does that matter? Watteau lavishes all his powers on a sign painting, Degas on a bonnet-shop, and each becoming a

work of art. Each is a poem, each is an answer to the verse—

O thou poet, painter, sculptor,
Take this lesson to thy heart,
That is best which best is nearest,
Shape from that thy work of art.

P. S. Mr. X has skipped away to Palm Beach wearing a new Panama hat, and a necktie which I begged him to discard before he returns to civilization. He took with him a copy of Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and also Rex Beach's "Too Fat To Fight"—"for relaxation, sir." On a post card just received from him he says—"I have seen the Royal Poinciana Tree in bloom. It gives me a better understanding of Post-Impressionism and, to a certain degree, reconciles me to that revolutionary movement. I have not yet had an opportunity to discuss art with any of the wealthy men who reside here in cottages. Cottages—ahem!" —Q. R.

NEW YORK GIVES A FLORAL ART SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Museum of Art (not the Natural History Museum, which is more associated in the public mind with this sort of thing) has bourgeoned out with a genuine novelty—a decorative arts exhibition illustrated with blooming flowers and shrubs, real pomegranates, and dried pods of the lotus cut in lateral sections, showing the edible seeds, which prove that the "lotus-eaters" of classic legend were not altogether mythological, after all. But the purpose of this seasonal show, in which the New York Botanical Garden has collaborated, is not essentially literary, so much as for the benefit of practical designers and students of design. All about are displayed, in conjunction with the natural fruits and flowers, countless art objects culled from the museum's collections—tapestries, carvings, painted panels, sculpture, metal and wood-work—showing how the artists through the ages have borrowed their motifs directly from nature, with only a little conventionalization to make the work of reproduction easier.

For example, on the wall hangs a picture of a Corinthian column, with its acanthus-leaf capital, and near by is an actual potted and growing acanthus plant, imported from Europe (for it is not indigenous to American soil), with its large, dark-green, crumpled-looking dentate leaf. Persian miniatures, textiles, and pottery are full of roses and carnations, in particular; as these two flower forms, through the importation into Europe of oriental stuffs and ceramics since the Thirteenth Century, have been a conspicuous formative factor in modern decorative art.

About 30 kinds of plants in all are in this exhibition, and represented in materials and objects that derived their embellishment therefrom. Most of the objects are of Old World origin, and so are the plants. The sunflower is about the only full native American, though various species of the grapes, roses, oaks, iris, thistle, and violet also grow wild here. When it comes to the familiar field buttercups, clovers, daisies, dandelions, and even the strawberries and wild carrots, almost everybody is surprised to learn that these common wildings of the Eastern United States have been introduced from Europe.

It is naturally the great economic plants that lead in decorative symbolism—wheat, olive, grape, almond, onion, poppy, pineapple, strawberry, pomegranate, palm, papyrus. Dear to mythology and legend are the more purely decorative lily, hyacinth, tulip, crocus, narcissus, poppy, and ivy. In later times, many of these have come to symbolize races or nations. America's native plants have not inspired much art or legend; that we know of, although they offer many possibilities, especially the Indian corn or maize. For that matter, there are both economic and art values in our widely cultivated potato, tomato, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, and peanut.

Coming to native plants and flowers that are available but as yet comparatively little used in art or design, a gorgeous procession passes before the mind—pussy willow, mayflower, columbine, jack-in-the-pulpit, wild orchids, gentian, azalea, the dogwood and mountain laurel; the southern magnolia and royal poinciana.

Macbeth's Thrift

The 20 paintings by many American artists of modern but well-established fame, carefully selected and grouped as an annual feature at the Macbeth Gallery, are in the present showing chaperoned, as it were, by three native "old masters"—Whistler, Inness, and A. P. Ryder. Such a trio, while setting the standard high for our esteemed contemporaries, lends a certain authoritative distinction to the assemblage, and at the same time facilitates comparisons, if it does not make them odious. The test proves too hard for such seasoned art-critics as Emil Carlsen, Ben Foster, Child Hassam, J. Alden Weir, Robert Henri, Thomas W. Dewing, Gari Melchers, J. Francis Murphy, and Willard L. Metcalf. It seems either faced with equanimity, or else eluded, by the other men not yet quite so fixedly set up in their reputations—Frank W. Benson, Louis Betts, Elliott Daingerfield, C. M. Dewey, Joseph DeCamp, Edmund C. Tarbell, F. C. Friesske, Charles Hawthorne, and so on. One can hardly help seeing, however, that Ryder's "Marine—Moonlight" has only two or three companions in its tonal class, the first of these being Murphy's mellow-toned "Afternoon Light," the others Daingerfield's glimmering "Night Silences" and Dewey's autumnal "Homeward." The Whistler, though only a quiet, unpretentious little head of



"The Fish Vender," lithograph by Dwight C. Sturges

An example of the Boston etcher in a new medium

"The Concierge's Daughter," makes Henri look flushed and tawdry, and even puts Weir's erudite "Girl with Lute" canvas on its mettle for subtlety and distinction. The Inness, a splendid "Golden Sunset—Medford," dating from the artist's prime, about 1880, seems to stand alone. However, there are several landscapes present, in addition to those already mentioned, which in their respective manners may fairly claim a distant kinship of quality with the noble Inness. These would certainly include—not to go any further along the line—Ballard Williams' "New Jersey Landscape," Dwight W. Tryon's "October Day," Gardner Symons' "Quiet Hour," and Willard L. Metcalf's "June Morning."

As a matter of fact, a deliberate, impartial judgment (supposing such a thing possible) would probably find not a picture in the whole 20 altogether negligible. The ensemble makes rather a strong case for American academic painting today, and would hold its own alongside the average contemporary French or British group.

What Is the Idea?

Granting all this, and what it implies for American art—even so, where does it bring us? Simply up to a mark that was attained half a century ago. It is not apparent, at yet, that the mark has been essentially advanced. One observes with complacent satisfaction that American artists have attained some distinction in technique, style, expression. And then—what? Have they anything in particular to express? What is the idea, the ultimate Twentieth Century object?

Viewing an exhibition like this one at Macbeth's, or let us say the Academy itself, it is impossible to escape another question: What is to become of these three or four hundred laboriously wrought stretches of canvas, each one fenced in with its ponderous, unmeaning gilt frame? It will be a chance if a dozen out of the lot are sold. Only a very small percentage will ever get into museums or worth-while private collections. Of course there are the homes of the well-to-do pretentious middle classes. But these are already over-supplied, or else they have chafed their notions about artistic decorative schemes—as the stacks of marked-down yet unsold oil paintings, not all bad, to be found in all up-to-date department stores abundantly attest.

Nevertheless, the artists go right along with their art, regardless of fluctuations in the easel-price market. But now, happily, they have a new objective in sight, and that is applied art—industrial design, architectural ornamentation, theatrical scenery, interior decoration—with the vastly broader scope which these offer to painter, sculptor, and artist-craftsman.

This new trend is observable in half a dozen important current exhibitions, in addition to the botanical innovation at the Metropolitan Museum, and the permanent displays at the Art Alliance and the National Arts and Crafts Society. The Arden Gallery has arranged a collection of Fifteenth Century Italian floral and architectural painted decorative panels, with some rich old Venetian brocades, as background for half a hundred delightful small sculpture pieces by Frances Grimes and Laura Gardin-Fraser. At Mrs. Whitney's studio, the remarkable marbles, bronzes and terra-cottas of Malvina Hoffman are set off by the painted murals and oriental batik hangings executed by Arthur Crisp for one of the great luxurious modern hostilities. The Zorachs announce a studio exhibition of paintings and textile work. At the popular New York "portmanteau" theater one of Lord Dunsany's playlets, "The Tents of the Arabs," is presented with novel scenic investiture and costumes by James W. E. Reynolds, a youthful decorator and muralist whose work and theories are coming variously into public notice. And finally, at Knoedler's, Mr. Thieffaine from Paris has installed some of the latest creations of René Lalique, whose exquisite jewelry and glass work is very well known, as reviving appreciation of this ancient and beautiful art.

BOSTON ARTISTS IN TRANSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One may happily expect a great restlessness among artists, as an after-war condition, that will lead to better things. There is already evidence of this in small ways, artists doing better work, turning to new subjects and to different mediums. An example is the current show at Doll & Richards, of the work of Dwight C. Sturges, who is turning from etching to lithography and with happy results. For nearly every artist has a flair for a certain medium in which he finds his best expression. Mr. Sturges found in the etching needle an instrument, not for analysis or cold calculation, but for those warm, colorful registrations of the everyday world and its people that find their interpretation through an appeal to the heart rather than through detailed technical explanations. It was but a short step, therefore, for the artist to turn to lithography and already there is manifest greater freedom and fuller expression. And these generally lovable but always interesting types that he delights in—immigrants, elderly sea captains, tramps, musicians and children—form a subject that relates art to life—always the goal of the true artist.

Another change of subject rather than medium appears in the work of Arthur Goodwin, at the Guild show. A snowless winter may have been the incidental cause, but this delightful and wholesome sincere painter of Boston's winter streets has been doing figure work that exploits again his unusual sense for color, but which is only a first step, he explains, to genre painting—restaurant corners, orchestras, busy streets—all the romance of city life.

Already Mr. Goodwin is showing one or two of these tentative, as yet, but alive with interest and with a touch of kindly satire that acts as a running commentary on each scene so lovingly depicted. But in point of actual attainment the more familiar Goodwin Street vistas and sundown city skies are still his best.

Perhaps the absence of snow has hindered Dodge Macknight, who prefers snow pictures, and whose annual show is on at Doll & Richards. At any rate this exhibit is a bit disappointing to those who know his wonderful water-color talent. Each year it seems to have found better expression, but this year's show seems more a résumé of previous years—some café scenes, some snow pictures, some betagged streets—many of which fall of the mark set by the previous exhibits.

THE ONTARIO SOCIETY SHOW AT TORONTO

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

TORONTO, Canada—The Ontario Society of Artists is at once the oldest, and the youngest art body in Canada, and in many ways it is the most significant. It is the oldest simply because it was established in 1872 and the Royal Canadian Academy, the next member of the artistic family, didn't see the light until 1880. Its youth, however, is of vastly more significance, and the youngest of the Canadian art bodies because it enlists the youthful experimentalist in the first flush of his enthusiasm, and whatever failings its exhibitions reveal in the way of technical accomplishment, they are never uninteresting, because they invariably hold a goodly proportion of the art of tomorrow.

You will enter the galleries with your head full of the names of the painters of the last five years, and there right in front of you you will see three or four pictures by some one altogether new, and they are splashed in with a fervor and a feeling for the greatness of wide spaces which breaks down most of his technical limitations, and you will remember that only last year he was a sketcher, brilliant within the limits of his paint-box, but incoherent and timid on a

20x40 canvas. You are cheered immediately, and when you find the same thing happening in other galleries you get positively hilarious. Art is not dead and everything has not already been said.

This is the key of the Ontario Society of Artists' exhibitions. There are staid and accomplished painters in them, of course—practically all the Ontario Royal Canadian Academicians are members of their own provincial society—but it is emphatically a young painters' show, and whether it is a rainbow picture of a balloon stall at the fair or some gaunt pine pattern in the northern No Man's Land, you feel the force of it, and you realize that it is here that the foundation of a national art is being laid.

Lawren Harris

The most remarkable group of oil paintings is probably that of Lawren Harris. He has extracted his material from the snow and from the old plastered houses which still remain to witness of a mid-Victorian Toronto. Whether the old houses are guarded by autumn trees dropping their orange leaves on to a gleaming wet pavement; or silvery green, they are flanked by bare black branches of fantastic shape; or whether, as in the case of the snow pictures, they are untrammeled arrangements of snow-laden trees, he brings into them all a beauty of color and an understanding of decorative force which gives his work a peculiar place of its own in Canadian painting, and one that seems to point at least one of the ways along which it will progress.

Frank Johnston, who for the past seven or eight months has been working for the War Memorials on the deeds of the Royal Air Force with vastly interesting results, has a group of pictures painted in tempera, some of them purely imaginative and others the fruits of a summer trip to the grandeur of the wilderness north of Lake Superior. In quite a different manner and yet with the same combination of decorative design and truth to nature which seems to be the stamp of the younger Canadian painting, he gets his results, and they add notably to the success of the exhibition and to his artistic reputation.

Perhaps the most startling example of progress in this show of surprises is to be seen in the work of F. N. Loveroff, who until the last year or two had only been known as a student of promise. This year the promise is fulfilled and his three pictures, two winter landscapes and a summer village seen through tall poplar trees, express an appreciation of color and design which ought to carry him far.

Lieut. A. Y. Jackson has only recently returned from his War Memorials work in England and France, and it is good to remember that the criticism of the great show at Burlington House places him in the forefront of the exhibitors. Unfortunately, his two pictures in the exhibition, under review were both painted before the war, and while they are as individual as his work always is, they do not show its development during the past five years.

The Women Painters

Women painters are always to be found in Canadian exhibitions and the present one is no exception. Frances Goddes is successful with her "Chinone Fantasy," a decorative arrangement of coolies bearing head loads through a paper-lantern-lit wood. Vivien Logan, another newcomer, has no qualms with her gay "Balloon Booth," and consequently gets very near the end she was aiming at. Mabel May, another War Memorials worker, is always brilliant, and her two studies of a railway station and a yacht race are of her best.

Miss Winch, with a quiet and unusual way of seeing things, is always herself, and pays no homage whatever to the passing fancy. But her work is none the less successful on that account, and in "The Bridge, Galt," a study of water and walls, she reaches a level she has seldom before attained. Among the older members, E. Wylly Grier has a couple of solidly painted portraits, Mr. Gagen a good matter-of-fact shipbuilding yard and a seascape. The president, Charles Jefferys, has been so taken up with War Memorials work that a group of sketches is his only contribution, but they have the deftness and charm one expects from him.

This is not half the interesting things. There is a decorative landscape, "Winter Uplands," by Frank Carmichael, which with just a fraction more knowledge of values, would be remarkably successful. J. E. H. MacDonald has two remarkable pictures, "The Little Fall" and "The Wild River." The first is admirable in every way, a joy to look upon with its full color and well understood planes. The second is more ambitious and although possessing much merit of color and breadth is not so successful as a whole.

Although the War Memorials commissions have absorbed most of the war painting, it was hardly to be expected that the war should be entirely absent from the exhibition. Stanley Turner, who was recently one of the prize winners in the Eaton competition for their jubilee catalogue cover, repeats his success with a decoratively treated street corner sacred to the memory of returned soldiers. The picture has been purchased for the War Memorials.

The great lack in all Canadian exhibitions is the figure picture. Landscape predominates supremely in both quality and quantity. A variety of causes contribute to this state of affairs, expense of models and so forth, but it is probable that academic teaching of the right sort is mainly responsible, and there is certainly a great lack of enthusiastic teaching both in Toronto and Montreal. When this is overcome, Canadian painting will be immensely strengthened, and its exhibitions will gain both in variety and in quality.

THE REOPENING OF THE LOUVRE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Louvre has again opened its doors to the public, just at the moment when all are looking forward to the moment when peace will crown victory. It is true that the reopening is only partial, for there is much to be done before the entire museum will be in a state to receive visitors. At present, two galleries are open, the Assyrian and the Egyptian on the ground floor; and also the Dieulafoy room and the Renaissance gallery, where the bronzes and medals are found; the Trocadero gallery with its incomparable collection of Italian "faience," the hall which contains the "Venus de Milo" and the "Torso Médicis," and all the rooms which open out of this hall, besides the stairway which, starting from the Denon room, leads up to the feet of the "Victory" of Samothrace. Here, however, there are barriers and drawn curtains, so that the visitor cannot look into the picture galleries beyond.

However, the other rooms will soon reopen, and already all the additions made to the Louvre during the war are to be seen in the Lacaze gallery, as well as the legacies left it; legacies from Arconati-Visconti, Schlitzing and Galichon; gifts from Messrs. Camille Benoit and Fénaille. The recent acquisitions comprise a Lenain, numerous drawings by Delacroix, and several of Degas' paintings. This month the galleries on the first floor will be opened; ivories, Tanagras, Egyptian art, and several important pictures will be on view in the room devoted to drawings.

The public will be admitted to the picture galleries as soon as they can be gotten ready. But as there are about 3000 pictures to be reframed and repainted, besides the recruiting and organizing of the necessary personnel, and rooms that must be restored and completely regained its accustomed life and aspect. The paintings and works of art, which were transported to Toulouse, and remained there during the war, have been brought back, and it is said that they have not suffered much from their removal. They are all to be photographed when they are unpacked, so that it will be easy to note any damages they may have sustained. A commission will be appointed to decide to what extent these damages can be repaired.

On the opening day, a crowd of people made their way to the Louvre to view again the treasures of the great national museum. There were many soldiers present, French, Belgians, Americans, English, Italians, and even Serbians. A crowd formed before all the most celebrated statues, especially around the "Torso Médicis" and the "Venus de Milo," but it became most dense on the stairs leading to the "Victory" of Samothrace, which spread its wings above the heads of the brave soldiers, and seemed to welcome the heroes back after their gloriously achieved task.

NEW IMPRESSIONISM IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Art Gallery of Oakland is introducing to the public a series of interesting modern painters working in California; Ralph Holmes is now showing a number of his recent panels painted at Atascadero. The collection is lent by the Lewis Foundation Corporation of Atascadero, and it is refreshing to see a painter of undoubted talent being used intelligently by any city, business corporation, or government. Six numbers in the catalogue are marked, "Sketch for decoration for the entrance hall, the Illustrated Review Building, Atascadero."

It is obvious that this city is blessed with some far-sighted citizens who have some perception of the various values of art to the community. Too often these rare spirits inhabit the smoky fastnesses of industrial cities where the fortunate artist wanders in bewilderment to find something worth praising, and frequently relapses into unconvinced historical bombast for the color that is lacking in the present.

In this instance Mr. Holmes can have found little to complain of in his material. Atascadero is ideally situated on that strangely beautiful piece of country along the Californian coastline where the ruddy and golden desert-country seems to come right down into the more fruitful sea regions, bringing its intense and vivid colors with it. Mr. Holmes is possessed of the qualities most obviously required for this kind of work. Life most of the more individual painters in America he is engaged in completing the trail which Monet and Sisley set out to blaze. Whilst the true post-Impressionists, such as Gauguin and Cézanne, have diverted into a different track, these men are continuing to use the impressionist formula whilst they aim at a quite different goal. Many of these jewel-like panels of Mr. Holmes remind one of the lifework of Pissarro de Channes and Whistler, infused with an American vivacity that is new. The impressionist pictures are always at their best when small, and rarely become more than a glorified sort of bric-a-brac; it is the aim of these later men to give their work some real relation with their surroundings, with the wall and architecture.

Mr. Holmes has evidently learned long and assiduously in France—a little too long one may think at times—and one wishes that he had at times his study with more trenchant tendencies. But his excessive tenderness, his pastel-like nuances that would have delighted the heart of

Théophile Gautier and Verlaine, are, after all, of a piece with much of the country depicted. For the shimmering rose and pale blue-green of this stretch of coast, which like the watered abalone shells that lie on its beach, change changelessly from one pearly color into another under the perpetual sunshine or mist of the sea. But where there is a call for more definite and primary color Mr. Holmes is on the spot most of the time, as, for instance, in the less obviously decorative sketches.

PROHIBITION AND THE NEW ARTIST

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The exhibition of Bateman's humorous drawings at the Leicester Galleries well deserves the phenomenal success it is receiving. Well attended each day not only by those who are enjoying his excellent jokes and clever drawing for the first time, but by many who have come again to enjoy the enjoyment of others, it is a show that well repays more than a single visit. There seems to be no better index to the real character of a nation than that of its comic art, and it is interesting and instructive to compare the moral status of each country as shown in the humor of its illustrated comic papers. In this respect the English-speaking peoples are notable in their ability to reveal an endless wealth of clean and healthy humor that obtains in the simple things of daily life, and their artists have shown, as Mr. Bateman shows in this exhibition, that there is plenty of good honest fun in the world, apart from those suggestive subjects that seem to be considered indispensable by so many of the European comic papers.

Although the British artist has shown that the scope for true wit and humor increases with the elimination of the vulgar and indecent, yet he has still further to go to illustrate that all that tends to brutalize man is equally a hindrance, as a motive, in the expression of the highest sense of humor. And this is where he will find himself face to face in deadly conflict with the fatuous British beer joke, that has played such havoc in the art of England's finest comic artists.

At present so much of the supposed humor of the stage and comic papers seems to be drawn from this demoralizing source that one wonders what would happen if a ban were placed on their weary jokes about beer and drunkenness. Yet already there is evidence that this evil influence is being recognized as a subject more fitting for tears, and the sight of drunkenness a sordid tragedy, devoid of any gleam of humor.

One cannot help entertaining the hope that with the advent of prohibition in the United States, the birthplace of so many picture plays, a new type of artist, other than that which has invariably been presented may be found necessary for the films. We would gladly say good-bye to the sordid dullness of the so-called gay Bohemian life, and the equally tedious gay dog of an art student who will persist in being a wicked deceiver, often drunk and very dirty; living most uncomfortable life in the vain effort to be—oh, so gay! and doing all this in a velvet coat, Byronic collar and aggressively loose tie.

Such is the film type of artist that seems to have been standardized for all plays, as also is the strange fact that they all perform the feat of painting startling likenesses with their back to the model. It would also be refreshing to see a studio that is not furnished with deeply carved massive furniture and heavily strewn with bear and tiger skins.

Perhaps we shall see in place of this, another type that actually exists today, that lives in normal and sane surroundings and enjoys a life of genuine sanity in the expression of an art that portrays all that is best and most beautiful in life; who admits a generous use of soap and a friendly acquaintance with the barber, and who emphatically refuses to express his acme of happiness by dancing on the supper table among the jellies.

STUART WASHINGTON SOLD

NEW YORK, New York—A portrait of Washington painted by Gilbert Stuart not later than 1796 has been purchased by Henry C. Frick at a price understood to be \$75,000. The canvas was recently found in England.

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THE HOME FORUM



A village in Borneo

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Island House and Boat Builders

When the Dyaks wish to abandon an old habitation in favor of a new one, a general meeting of the inhabitants is held to consider the matter, and the desirability of building a new house is fully discussed. Sometimes it happens that some families do not agree with the majority, and these families split off and make another house. If the move is decided on, a few experienced men are deputed to find a site, and to report on its adaptability. There are several matters to be taken into account. The site must be for

preference on rising ground, and be near a good supply of water. There must also be some jungle near, where the inmates can get their firewood, and there must be large tracts of land not far away where they can plant their paddy.

Before building on the chosen site the omen birds are consulted. If the omens be favorable, all the men and lads turn out with axes and choppers to cut down the trees of the jungle, which are then left to dry. Another meeting is then held to decide who is to be the tual, or headman, of the new house, and to settle the size and the sequence of the rooms. The next move is to appoint a time for all the people to meet at the site of the new village. The ground is then cleared. The ground is measured out for the different rooms belonging to the different families, and pegs are put in where the posts have to stand. A piece of bamboo is then stuck into the ground, filled with water and covered with leaves. A spear and a shield are placed beside it, and the whole is surrounded by a wooden rail. The rail is to prevent the bamboo from being upset by wild animals, and the weapons are to warn strangers not to touch it. If in the early morning there is much evaporation, the place is abandoned. If all be well, building is begun.

The men labor collectively until the skeleton of the house is complete, and then every family turns its attention to its own apartments. During the building of the house, there is a great deal of striking of gongs and other noisy instruments to prevent any birds of ill omen being heard. I have sometimes argued with the Dyaks that if the warnings of the birds are to be trusted, why make so much noise to prevent hearing them? The reply was that as long as they did not hear the warning, the gods would not be displeased at their not regarding it; so to spare themselves the trouble of choosing another site and building another house, they make so much noise as to surely drown the cries of any birds.

House-building is considered to be the work of men, and another important work the men have to do is the making of boats. The ordinary boats are cut out of a single log. Some of my schoolboys, under the guidance of the native schoolmaster, once made a small canoe for their own use, so I saw the whole process. A tree having a round straight stem was felled and the desired length of trunk cut off. The outside was then shaped with the adze to the form of a canoe. The next thing was to widen the inside of this canoe. This was done by filling the boat with water and making a fire under it, and by fastening weights at each side. When the shell had been sufficiently opened out, the water was placed inside to prevent the wood shrinking when it dried. The stem and stern of the canoe are alike, both being pointed and curved, and rising out of the water. The only tool used for the making of a boat of this kind is the adze (chloong).—Edwin H. Gomes, in "Seventeen Years Among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo."

Spring

What did Springtime whisper?
O ye rivulets . . .
Speed, for summer's in the air.
Puff, for the breeze is warm.
Chatter by the otter's lair.
Bubble past the ivied farm.
Wake the primrose on the banks.
Bid the violet open her eyes.
Hurry in a flood of thanks!
Underneath serene skies!

—Norman Gale.

Lowell on Democracy, at Birmingham

"A French Gentleman, not long ago," James Russell Lowell said in his inaugural address, on assuming the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute in 1884, "forgetting Burke's monition of how unwise it is to draw an indictment against a whole people, has charged us with the responsibility of whatever he finds disagreeable in the morals or manners of his countrymen. If M. Zola or some other competent witness would only go into the box and tell us what those morals and manners were before our example corrupted them! But I confess that I find little to interest and less to edify men in these international bandying of 'You're another'."

"I shall address myself to a single point only in the long list of offenses of which we are more or less gravely accused, because that really includes all the rest. It is that we are infecting the Old World with what seems to be thought the entirely new disease of Democracy. . . . But is it really a new ailment, and if it be, is America answerable for it? . . . Surely this ferment is nothing new. It has been at work for centuries, and we are more conscious of it only because in this age of publicity, where the newspapers offer a rostrum to whoever has a grievance, or fancies that he has the bubbles and scum thrown up by it are more noticeable on the surface than in those dumb ages when there was a cover of silence and suppression on the cauldron. Bernardo Navagero, speaking of the Provinces of Lower Austria in 1546, tells us that 'in them there are five sorts of persons, Clergy, Barons, Nobles, Burgers, and Peasants. Of these last no account is made, because they have no voice in the Diet.'"

"Nor was it among the people that subversive or mistaken doctrines had their rise. A Father of the Church said that property was theft many centuries before Proudhon was born. Bourdaloue reaffirmed it. Montesquieu was the inventor of national workshops, and of the theory that the State owed every man a living. Nay, was not the Church herself the first to organize Democracy? A few centuries ago the chief end of man was to keep his soul alive, and then the little kernel of heaven that sets the gases at work was religious, and produced the Reformation. Even in that far-sighted persons like the Emperor Charles V saw the germ of political and social revolution. Now that the chief end of man seems to have become the keeping of the body alive, and as comfortably alive as possible, the heaven also has become wholly political and social. But there had also been social upheavals before the Reformation and contemporaneously with it, especially among men of Teutonic race. The Reformation gave outlet and direction to an unrest already existing. Formerly the immense majority of men—our brothers—knew only their sufferings, their wants, and their desires. They are beginning now to know their opportunity and their power."

"There can be no doubt that the spectacle of a great and prosperous Democracy on the other side of the Atlantic must react powerfully on the aspirations and political theories of men in the Old World who do not find things to their mind; but, whether for good or evil, it should not be overlooked that the acorn from which it sprang was ripened on the British oak. Every successive swarm that has gone out from this office gentleman has, when left to its own instincts—may I not call them hereditary instincts?—assumed a more or less thoroughly democratic form.

This would seem to show, what I believe to be the fact, that the British Constitution, under whatever disguises of prudence or decorum, is essentially democratic. England, indeed, may be called a monarchy, with democratic tendencies, the United States a democracy, with conservative instincts. People are continually saying that America is in the air, and I am glad to think it is, since this means only that a clearer conception of human claims and human duties is beginning to be prevalent.

"The discontent with the existing order of things, however, pervaded the atmosphere wherever the conditions were favorable, long before Columbus, seeking the back door of Asia, found himself at the front door of America. . . . For this effect defective comes by cause, as Polonius said long ago. It is only by instigation of the wrongs of men that what are called the Rights of Man become potent and dangerous. It is then only that they syllable unweildom truths. . . . It is only when the reasonable and practicable are denied that men demand the unreasonable and impracticable; only when the possible is made difficult that they fancy the impossible to be easy. Fairy tales are made out of the dreams of the poor. No, the sentiment which lies at the root of democracy is nothing new. I am speaking always of a sentiment, a spirit, and not a form of government; for this was but the cause, the growth of the other and not its cause. This sentiment is merely an expression of the natural wish of people to have a hand, if need be, in a controlling hand, in the management of their own affairs. What is new is that they are more and more gaining that control, and learning more and more how to be worthy of it."

Babylon

"I visited the place in September, 1917," Edmund Candler writes of Babylon in "The Long Road to Baghdad." "The excavations lie on the left bank of the Shatt-el-Hilleh, the western of the two channels of the Euphrates which bifurcates at Hinderah. It is fifty-five miles from Baghdad. The old nursery rhyme that gives the distance to Babylon as three score miles and ten is only out a bare four leagues, and one can get there between breakfast and lunch, if not by candlelight."

"Twenty years ago when I visited the site the ground was barely scratched by the professional excavator, though the robbers of bricks had been busy quarrying there for centuries. Modern Hilleh owes much to the kilns of Nebuchadnezzar, and the unstable Turkish barrage at Hinderah was built of Babylonian debris. The excavations were begun by the German archaeologists in March, 1899, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty workmen were employed daily, winter and summer, until the war put an end to the work. The house of the mission stands on the banks of the Euphrates, and contains a museum which we have placed under an Arab guard. A concise summary of the work has been compiled by Professor Koldewey in 'The Excavations of Babylon.' With the help of this volume with its illustrations and plans we were able to identify the main sites. The greater part of the city which the Germans have brought to light belongs to the comparatively modern period of Nebuchadnezzar (561-504 B. C.); but there are traces in the ruins left by the first Babylonian kings (circa 2500 B. C.), and successive strata reveal the streets and houses built by succeeding dynasties of the Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, Persian and Greco-Parthian periods. Also there are relics that prove a prehistoric Babylon, but it is impossible

to carry excavations down to this depth owing to the rise in the water level."

"It is only a few hundred yards from the Germans' house to the Kasr, or Acropolis, the center of the city, and the most renowned of the three great eminences of Babylon. It is here that the excavators have been most active. They follow the line of the Kasr roadway, a broad street which leads to the Ishtar Gate, made by Nebuchadnezzar as a processional road for the great god Marduk, to whose temple of Esagila it leads. The walls of the Ishtar Gate stand forty feet above the foundations, and are covered with figures of bulls and dragons in brick relief. From the summit one can command a view of the whole city as far as the outer walls. Part of the brick pavement still exists, covered with asphalt, which formed the substratum of the immense limestone flag of the roadway. The double gate of Ishtar is by far the most striking feature of Babylon that has been revealed, and it figures in the foreground of most of the bird-eye views one sees of the excavations. The nine horizontal rows of bulls and dragons are alternate, and the representations are never mixed. The bull is the sacred animal of Ramman; the dragon, of Marduk and of Nabu. He is a scaled beast with the neck and head and forked tongue of a serpent, the leg of a leopard, the clawed foot of a vulture, and the tail ending in a small curved sting."

"There is little else that is decorative to catch the uninitiated eye at Babylon. The silver and gold and precious stones with which Sardanapalus filled the temple of Esagila are forgotten. The images have been removed, the double doors of cedarwood overlaid with copper, the bulls of bronze, the cedar roofs, the thresholds and hinges of brass. There is the famous headless lion standing over its human prey, raised high above the rooftops since my last visit owing to the delving all round. It and the brick reliefs of the bulls and dragons on the Gate of Ishtar are the only pictures likely to remain in the mind of the hasty uninitiated visitor. For the rest, there is the vista of dead brick walls with no windows or steps and few doors. It is hard to tell if one is standing on the roof or the floor at Babylon. The roofs of one period became the foundations of the next, yet out of this confusion the archaeologists have reconstructed the ancient city. They have discovered that they are convinced is Belsazar's banquetting chamber and the vaulted roofs which they argue with much erudite reasoning, supported the hanging gardens. In a general way, in spite of the superimposed strata of the hungry generations that have trodden one another down, the identification of sites in Babylon is easier than in most buried cities. And this is due to the inscription on the bricks and flagstones. For the kings of Babylonia were providentially vain. They left their stamp everywhere in no uncertain characters. Sardanapalus invoked curses on the head of whosoever should destroy the records of his name: 'Hini may Marduk the King of All behold with wrath and destroy his name and his seed in the land.' Nebuchadnezzar caused a legend to be inscribed on every brick, glorifying his works. He and all his line were jealous of the record of their names."

The Most Socialistic of Art Forms

"In an exceedingly interesting discussion upon the question of Glazounoff's fidelity to the orchestra, the Russian critic Ossovsky declares that the composer's comparative neglect of the forms in which the voice predominates is not to be attributed so much to personal inclination as to the influence of circumstances." M. Montagu-Nathan writes in "Contemporary Russian Composers." "At the period of the formation of the Nationalist group, consisting of Balakireff and his colleagues, in the earliest sixties, the Russian people as a whole had recently turned thinker, and as a result of the emancipation of serfs self-expression seemed the paramount duty of all. The awakening of socialistic thought resulted in the choice of a realistic and rationalistic mode of expression. In painting, perhaps the most startling manifestation was the work of Vereshchagin, whose pictures of war brought something like a realization of its awfulness to those who had never witnessed the horrors of the battlefield."

"An artist less known to Britain, but of infinitely greater importance, is Repin, who ventilated, in some of his canvases, the grievances of Labor. In literature, there was, of course, a similar movement, in which a leading place was taken by Chernyshevsky's 'What is to Be Done?' but which is better described for the alien in the novels of Turgenev."

"To discover the reflection of this current in music one need go no further than the realistic and humanistic documents left by Moussorgsky, 'The Laborer's Lullaby,' 'The Orphan,' . . . or 'Boris Godounoff,' the national music-drama in which the hero is the people. The instrument or musical vehicle of expression in such times as these was naturally the voice, and opera, the most socialistic of art forms, was a highly popular medium for the dissemination of liberal ideas."

"With the advent of the eighties, continues Ossovsky, there came a reaction. The human form figured but rarely in pictures, and when seen at all was merely the peg on which to hang an abstract idea. With the education of the hitherto submerged came an appetite for idealistic art. In music the reign of realism came to an end, and even the 'programme' began to be regarded as by no means an essential in the scheme of a symphonic work."

True Contentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN through the centuries, men of all races and of all types and conditions of society have striven to attain one common goal, to live in true contentment. Opinions concerning what constitute the necessary steps to be taken and what the ultimate shall be, seem innumerable. The men of the stone age were content if they had sufficient food and a comfortable shelter from the elements. As time went on, however, and mankind became more civilized, they no longer remained content with the old standards of life; their concept of what true contentment is and what is required to gain it, necessarily changed. In the course of progress, as humanity gradually passed out of the lower order of primitive living, it became more and more recognized and admitted that, strive as men might to secure those things which would bring them added material comfort and ease, these things did not of themselves contain the contentment so eagerly sought. Men were gradually elevated out of the more primitive modes of living, and were, through the advancement of civilization, able to escape the many privations their ancestors endured. Yet they remained discontented; they appeared no nearer their goal. As society became more and more organized, men began looking in new directions for satisfying their most cherished desire. Some thought contentment could be gained through material wealth, or through political or ecclesiastical power, but strive as they might, and whether their ambitions were attained or not, they found that true contentment was still beyond their grasp.

It gradually became apparent that true contentment must come some other way; as it is of itself something loftier than mere material living can secure, and is attained only through the light of spiritual understanding and through a denial of those very things which had been regarded as primarily essential for gaining happiness. Was it not a recognition of this, that mankind cannot become satisfied until it acquires some of that understanding of God which does bring "peace on earth," that enabled the early Christians to face the wild beasts in the Roman arena with fortitude, that made it possible for the victims of the Spanish Inquisition to endure its horrors without a murmur?

It was a realization of what constitutes true contentment, helping humanity through his correct understanding of God, through the Christ, or Truth, that enabled Christ Jesus to declare that his yoke was easy and his burden light, for in the eyes of the world he was most heavily burdened and full of sorrow. It was the understanding of the fact that true contentment comes not through a belief of life in matter, but through seeing that men will only become truly satisfied as they change their viewpoint of life from a material to a spiritual basis, that inspired Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to say: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionalism of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Preface, p. vii.) It was this same recognition which justified Christ Jesus in telling his followers that while he himself was departing from them, he was leaving his peace with them, not a false sense of peace, not a conventional peace, which mankind had been misled into believing was peace, but that peace that passes all human understanding, the outcome of knowing God, through healing the sick and awakening the sinner from his dream of life and ease in matter, in material pleasure. And then he added, "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you," showing conclusively that the peace revealed through the Comforter or Holy Ghost, which he was leaving as a rich heritage to posterity, was attainable only through truly following him, not only in word but in deed, in actual demonstration, by emulating his mighty example.

But for the understanding of true peace, as it was expressed in the experience of Christ Jesus, and which he was able to convey to his disciples, it was plainly impossible to reconcile the two facts that, heralded as he was as "the Prince of Peace," and promising as he did to leave his peace to the world, he also should have declared that he came not to bring peace, but the sword. Throughout his entire ministry he relentlessly insisted that the only way to peace was by crossing swords with evil, as in his own experiences in casting out demons, in driving the money changers out of the temple, in assailing the hypocrisy of the scribes and Pharisees, in his rebuke of Peter and his denunciation of those who stood ready to stone the adulterous woman. "Jesus knew the generation to be wicked and adulterous, seeking the material more than the spiritual," we read in the Christian Science textbook, just quoted from. "His thrusts at materialism were sharp, but needed. He never spared hypocrisy the sternest condemnation." (Page 85.) It was this service of love, in rebuking sin and materialism, that made Jesus humanity's best friend, through his true brotherliness, giving up his life, his false sense of life, his materiality or fleshliness, for his friends.

For more than fifty years Christian Science has been demonstrating, and

the world is rapidly coming to recognize, that true peace and contentment cannot come through peace treaties, political alliances or leagues of nations, but primarily through the illumination of individual consciousness by the transformation of the body by the renewing of the mind, by the new birth which the great Teacher most graphically described to Nicodemus, by a peace born of the realization of man's sonship with God, free from sin and death. As the Psalmist declared: "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness [through understanding]; I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

Song of the Shingle Splitters

In dark wild woods, where the lone owl broods
And the dingoes nightly yell—
Where the curlew's cry goes floating by.
We splitters of shingle dwell.
And all day through, from the time of the dew
To the hour when the mopeke calls,
Our mallets ring where the wood-birds sing
Sweet hymns by the waterfalls.
And all night long we are lulled by the song
Of gales in the grand old trees,
And in the breaks we can hear the lakes
And the moan of the distant seas.
For afar from heat and dust of street,
And hail and turret, and dome,
In forest deep, where the torrents leap,
Is the shingle splitter's home.

What though our work be heavy, we shirk
From nothing beneath the sun;
And toil is sweet to those who can eat
And rest when the day is done.
In the Sabbath-time we hear no chime,
No sound of the Sunday bells;
But yet heaven smiles on the forest aisles,
And God in the woodland dwells.
We listen to notes from the million throats
Of chorister birds on high,
Our psalm is the breeze in the lordly trees,
And our dome is the broad blue sky.
Oh! a brave frank life, unsmitten by strife,
We live wherever we roam,
And our hearts are free as the great strong sea,
In the shingle splitter's home.

—Henry C. Kendall.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain-in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mandatory Rule in the Pacific

THE statement made, recently, to a representative of this paper by the Hon. William Pember Reeves, a well-known authority on the subject, on the much discussed question of the future of the German colonies in the Pacific, is deserving of careful attention and wide publicity. There is a danger in considering this issue, and it is one that has already manifested itself in many quarters, of developing a series of quite imaginary and altogether impossible situations, regarding them as serious possibilities, and then proceeding violently to condemn proposals for the solution of the problem on the assumption of the actuality of these situations. This is particularly noticeable in the arguments adduced in opposition to the proposed mandatory system of government for the former German colonies, and it is for this reason that a statement like that from Mr. Pember Reeves, clearing the air and restoring a just proportion to the whole issue is so particularly welcome.

Mr. Reeves, first of all, states a basis of general agreement by assuming, in so many words, that all parties concerned are agreed that German rule in the Pacific must come to an end. Few will be inclined to question the justice of this assumption, or the inevitability of the demand, for, as far as New Zealand and Australia are concerned, it certainly amounts to a demand and no less. Over 11,000 miles from Great Britain and over 6000 miles from America, Australia and New Zealand are easily the most isolated countries. With a combined territory considerably larger than that of the United States, they have, together, a population about three-fourths as great as Greater London. In these circumstances, with the history of the past four and one-half years before them, these two countries are quite definite in their insistence that there shall be no patching up of the Pacific question, no compromise on any account with Germany, nothing short, in fact, of "a complete riddance."

Germany, they declare, must be deprived of all opportunities to "start something" anywhere, ever again. They recommend this as a general doctrine for the whole world, but, to the utmost of their power, they insist on it in the Pacific. The Pacific islands, they maintain, are ideal for the purpose of "starting something." As a recent interstate commission declared, "the numerous islands of the Pacific would readily supply an enemy with submarine bases, which are apparently easy to establish and difficult to discover. The Bismarck archipelago alone contains excellent natural harbors, and with powerful wireless installations and submarine bases, the South Pacific alone might easily become a danger field to the British dominions, very difficult to control with success." And so the motto of Australia and New Zealand, as far as Germany and the Pacific are concerned, is most emphatically "not even a foothold."

This position Mr. Pember Reeves accepts, approves, and, indeed, takes for granted. It is when it comes to the question of the final disposal of the islands that he is inclined to join issue with those in Australia and New Zealand who raise all manner of objections to the proposed mandatory system of government, and who maintain that nothing short of complete annexation of these islands to one of the two countries will be a satisfactory solution of the problem. As a matter of simple fact, he maintains in effect, with either Australia or New Zealand as the mandatory power, and it is really almost inconceivable that the mandate to govern these islands would be entrusted to any other country, there would be little practical difference between mandatory rule and rule under a system of complete annexation. "I do not believe," Mr. Reeves declares, putting the matter with characteristic moderation, "that if the administration is fairly satisfactory, a League of Nations will be at all anxious to worry the administering powers." The notion that every planter, trader, or missionary who thought he had a grievance, or had a complaint to make against the Governor of Samoa or of New Guinea would go off to the League of Nations, and set machinery in motion to persecute the Governor, Mr. Reeves very justly characterizes as "sheer nonsense." He maintains, and, again, few will be inclined to disagree with him, that if these islands were once handed to Australia or New Zealand their existence, in a very short time, would be "virtually forgotten." The League of Nations would not dream of interfering, except in the event of some gigantic scandal such as arose in the Congo Free State, and anything of that sort in the Southern Pacific, with Australia or New Zealand acting as mandatory of the League of Nations, is really, when the matter is faced honestly and practically, quite morally impossible. No nation can present a more unblemished record, as far as the treatment of native races is concerned, than Australia and New Zealand. Both governments may be trusted to see to it that their officials are enlightened and capable, whilst the officials themselves will, it cannot be doubted for a moment, make it their first business to protect the native races. They would, moreover, be quite able to put their foot down in the most decisive manner on any petty intriguing by interested individuals. The dragging and enslaving method is quite contrary to the ideals of both countries, and, as Mr. Reeves puts it, either country may be trusted to carry out the work of government with the utmost humanity and enlightenment.

These things being so, there would seem to be little foundation for the picture, drawn in certain quarters, of the terrible complications likely to result from what is described as "divided authority." The right of final appeal to the League of Nations for all territory governed by mandate must, of course, be strictly maintained, but if the League of Nations proves to be, in any measure, what most people hope it will be, it will know how to detect and ignore appeals quite obviously based on bad faith or "misplaced zeal." Whatever may be said, there-

fore, for or against the mandatory system, the "petty interference" bogey must be accounted surely a bogey and nothing more.

Wanted, a Speedy Decision

FOR some reason known only, perhaps, to those who have more or less intimate relationship with alcoholic percentages, the brewers, distillers, and liquor wholesalers and retailers of the United States, and their legal advisers and friends, have conceived the idea that they can in some way reverse the sentiment of the Nation with regard to prohibition. With this idea impelling them and with this idea in view, they have set about the task of nullifying the act of Congress which goes into effect on next July 1, and which is popularly known as the "bone dry" liquor law. This act prohibits the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the country from and after the date named, and according to an arbitrary ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under whom the law will be largely administered and executed, no beverages manufactured and sold in the country under this law may contain more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. The liquor interests have begun an action in the United States District Court of Equity in New York which seeks to overturn this ruling and permit, under a restraining order, the manufacture and sale, from and after the date named, of a beverage called beer which shall contain 2.75 per cent of alcohol.

The granting of this order would, of course, leave the question practically where it was before Congress passed the "bone dry" law. It would make a farce of prohibition. The liquor interests hold that 2.75 per cent of alcohol in beer would not make the beverage intoxicating. What they apparently mean is that 2.75 per cent of alcohol in a glass of beer would not intoxicate a person. Probably not, if the person confined himself to one glass of beer. But persons do not drink beer, as a rule, for anything save the alcohol that is in it, and the more desirous the drinker is of getting out of beer the one thing he craves, that is, alcohol, the greater the amount of beer he will drink before he is temporarily satisfied.

Nothing could be more false than the assertion, made a million times, that beer, as the Nation knows it now, is not intoxicating. It is not only intoxicating, but has made more inebriates in America than hard liquor, because it has educated untold thousands to seek stimulants who never would have begun on whisky. The police station, the police court, the hospital and asylum, and the reformatory records of the Nation, and of a large part of all the world, utterly disprove the assertion that beer is a harmless beverage. The very fact that it seems to contain only an insignificant and innocent percentage of alcohol makes it a more insidious social danger than the distilled intoxicant which, as a rule, is repellent to the smell and abhorrent to the taste of the normal man.

However this may be, the brewers, distillers, and wholesalers and retailers of intoxicants, known familiarly as the liquor interests, have combined to spend money lavishly and to use all the influence it is possible for them to command in an effort to prevent the "bone dry" law from going into effect on July 1. If they shall succeed in this, it will hearten them to proceed, on some line prepared for them by eminent and expensive counsel, to prevent the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution from becoming operative. Meanwhile, the Nation is threatened with "No Beer, No Work," thousands of people, hotel keepers, restaurant proprietors, and others engaged in what might be called allied industries, are unsettled, and the public is left to conjecture from day to day as to the probable or possible result of the litigation.

With regard to the interests of the Nation, the court's decision in the suit commenced by the liquor interests should be hastened, and should be positive and unmistakable in its terms.

The Military Court Issue

THE same danger that threatens to take the League of Nations question out of legitimate and rational discussion, in the United States, menaces the movement looking to reformation of the United States court-martial system. An overwhelming majority of the American people are undoubtedly in favor of an international league which would include the United States and have for its principal purpose the removal of causes of war in the world, but this majority is disturbed and divided, today, by personal and partisan considerations that have nothing on earth to do with the merits of the case. Enough has been revealed concerning the operation of the present United States military code to convince thousands of people that its reform is demanded in the interest of common justice, but these people are disturbed and divided by personal and political likes and dislikes which have no bearing whatever upon the point at issue.

The question of revising and reforming the court-martial system should not be prejudiced, beclouded, or set aside to accommodate or benefit private views or interests, least of all to advance private political views and interests. It is a public question and one that should be handled from the standpoint of public welfare. The kernel of the controversy between the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and Senator Chamberlain is not whether the Secretary or the Senator is responsible for the system as it is, but whether that system should be continued. It is admitted on both sides that the system will not stand up under analysis, that under its operation great abuses of power have been possible; that it permits injustice to men who have given their all to the Nation. Mr. Baker has claimed that the best possible results have been attained under its operation, but the inference to be drawn from his several statements to this effect is that its operation prevents the attainment of the best possible results. Mr. Chamberlain claims that in adhering to the system the Secretary has stood in the way of reforms in the administration of military justice; Mr. Baker charges that Senator Chamberlain is the sponsor and is responsible for the system as it exists. From a period early in the active participation of the United States in the war there have been criminalities and re-

criminations of this character, diversified now and then only by the bringing in of other individuals. Senator Chamberlain has championed General, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Ansell and others, and Mr. Baker has given his support and confidence to General Crowder and others. Colonel Ansell and General Crowder have each had their following, while the situation has been confused by the introduction of a new array of side issues concerning the merits of men, to the exclusion of the main point.

Senator Chamberlain declares that Mr. Baker has been inconsistent, and broadly hints that he has been self-willed and stubborn, in this matter. He charges that in the Ansell case the good of the service and the interests of military justice were ignored that an officer courageous enough to tell some unpalatable truths might be punished. In the opinion of many there is justification for these charges. There is certainly justification for the charge that there has been altogether too much shifting of responsibility in the War Department for martial law abuses. The nation is taking cognizance of these and other allegations, but the danger is that they may be given greater prominence before the country than the main point, which is that there should be the speediest possible correction of admitted evils in the national military judicial system.

There is necessity, and vital necessity, for a prompt and thorough congressional inquiry into the charges made. Individual controversy has gone far enough, if it has not gone too far. One great danger is that personality, factionalism, and partisanship may be injected into the investigation. This should not be permitted. If the existing court-martial system is wrong, it should be reformed, regardless of whether it was sponsored by Senator Chamberlain in 1916, or supported, openly or tacitly, wholly or partly, by the Secretary of War since the spring of 1917.

The Rand

FOR some fifteen years, about the end of last century, the Rand, the great gold-mining district, the "brick-red dust-covered veldt" west of Johannesburg, held a very prominent place in the attention of the world, especially the English-speaking world. Those were the years of the Jameson Raid, of the growing power of the Transvaal, of Kruger and Steyn, of Cecil Rhodes and "Joe" Chamberlain, of the South African war, with all its celebrities, and of the peace of Vereeniging. They were the years, too, when new words, as if from a new reservoir, began to flow into the language; when people argued as to the correct pronunciation of veldt and kopje, and were as confident of their own view and as disdainful of that of others as they are today in the matter, say, of Foch, or, to take a historic example, of Ypres. In those years "commandeer" came along and commandeered a place in the language with the utmost assurance, whilst "trek" established itself firmly at the universities as a jocular word for almost every kind of movement.

The main cause of it all was the Rand, the Rand which today has settled down to such steady, sober-suited industry, but which in the great days of the early '90s was the very type and symbol of the highest adventure and the wildest speculation. Things moved rapidly in those days. A decade or so previously, Sir Garnet Wolseley during his brief governorship of the Transvaal, which was first annexed by Great Britain in 1877, foresaw the whole drama, or a great part of it. "The Transvaal," he declared in a famous dispatch home in 1870, "is rich in minerals; gold has already been found in quantities, and there can be little doubt that larger and still more valuable gold fields will sooner or later be discovered. Any such discovery would soon bring a large British population here. The time must eventually arrive when the Boers will be a small minority, as the country is very sparsely peopled, and would it not be a very nearsighted policy to recede now from the position we have taken up here, simply because, for some years to come, the retention of 2000 or 3000 troops may be necessary to consolidate our power?"

It all happened, of course, as Sir Garnet Wolseley foresaw. Less than six years later, the enormous potential wealth of the now world-famous Witwatersrand fields had been generally recognized, and the great flood of emigration to the Rand, as it came to be called, had set in. The gold seekers came in thousands, not only British, but men, seeking their fortune, from all over Europe and America, and the time anticipated by Sir Garnet Wolseley, when the Boers would be in a small minority, rapidly approached. By the middle '90s, the Uitlanders, as the Boers called the great army of immigrants, were paying nine-tenths of the state revenues, and yet they had not been accorded even municipal powers. For this was the policy adopted by President Kruger and his supporters to secure the Boer supremacy in the country. The Uitlander might come and work the mines to his heart's content, but he should pay taxes to the utmost that the government at Pretoria desired, and should always remain an Uitlander, that is to say, an outlander, a man without rights of citizenship or the practical means of obtaining them.

Again and again the Uitlanders protested and petitioned, but in vain. The only effect of such efforts was to produce a tightening of the immigration law, so that by 1894 this law demanded of the immigrant that he should be fourteen years resident in the country, and not less than forty years old, before he could attain the franchise. And so the Rand in those days was on every one's lips. Between 1890 and 1894, as far as the great British public was concerned, the issue was just an ominous rumble ever growing louder, but, with the sudden explosion of the Jameson Raid, on December 29, 1895, the whole question of the Rand and all it stood for leapt to the forefront of affairs. And it held this position until the peace was signed at Vereeniging, which marked the close of the war and the end of the Boer Republics. Even then the Rand maintained a furious interest in itself for several years longer, on the Chinese labor question, but when the last Chinese coolie had been sent home, as he was in 1910, the Rand settled down to work out its own future, undisturbed by any extraordinary issues. To be sure,

Labor has always had something to say for itself there, and during the last few months has had a very great deal to say for itself. In this respect, however, the Rand can claim no special distinction.

Notes and Comments

AN IMPORTANT influence against the use of foreign languages in the United States has been set in operation by the edict of Grand Master W. S. Farmer, of the State of New York, forbidding the employment of any foreign language by Masons in their lodge ritual or proceedings, and ordering also that records and teaching of Masonry must be in English. The edict affects all the lodges in that State, and doubtless other grand masters will follow the example. Nor is it likely that other fraternal organizations will fail to do likewise. Considering the character and numbers of the Masons, this single action will be a great help in furthering the wholesome thought of one land and one language.

It is an interesting bit of history, in view of the importance of posters during the last few years as an inspiration and interpretation of patriotism, that the "Marseillaise" was itself inspired by a contemporary poster. At first thought one might imagine that the art of the poster, as it is now understood, was unknown in 1792, but the proclamation of the Mayor of Strasbourg, with its terse, ringing sentences, beginning, "To arms, citizens!" was no doubt as effective as the posters produced in 1918. Posted on the city walls, as Mr. Jean Richepin, of the French Academy, has just pointed out, the words of the proclamation directly inspired Rouget de Lisle in the composition of the "Marseillaise," or, as it was first called, "The War-Song of the Armies of the Rhine." Later the Convention at Paris entitled it the "Hymn of Marseilles," but the public promptly named it "La Marseillaise," and it might almost be said to have set the Mayor's poster to music.

MANY a tourist who has known Venice in the past and returns there in the new era will probably regret the wide-awake commercial development of that once dreamy and romantic city of gondolas. Saved from invasion, the war transformed Venice into an active naval port, and now, with the revival of commercial activity throughout Italy, Venice has become ambitious to be again a great center of trade with the Orient. Much of the picturesqueness that has delighted tourists is gone, and much that is bustling and businesslike is taking its place. But in looking forward, Venice is also looking back. The city was once as bustling, businesslike, and up-to-date, according to contemporary ideas, as it is likely ever to be in the future. The tourist who views the changes in that light will feel less regret for the more immediate past, and find many compensations in the scenes and activities of a Venice seeking to regain her former eminence as a commercial city.

BECAUSE a gentleman from New York went to bathe on a Long Island beach forty years ago, it now turns out that the great ground sloth, a prehistoric creature supposed to have been limited to the Southern States, may once have traveled much farther north. The bather found a fossilized bone, took it home with him, and kept it till recently when he presented it to the American Museum of Natural History. The bone was found to be a part of a great ground sloth, no remains of which had ever before been discovered north of Georgia. It is a fair deduction that if the bather had taken his bath, say, a few million years earlier, he might have met a native American animal almost as big as a modern elephant.

THE half-century-old dispute between West Virginia and Virginia, from which the first-named State was divorced during the Civil War, happily bids fair to be brought to a close at last. At least the Senate of the West Virginia Legislature has passed what is known as the Debt Settlement Bill, by which provision is made for paying the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States against West Virginia, in favor of Virginia, according to the basis of settlement proposed by Virginia and accepted by the Legislature of West Virginia at the last regular session of that body. The point of all this is, that West Virginia, in separating itself from Virginia, did not thereby separate itself from its share of obligations incurred by the State of Virginia before the division of territory took place.

ONE forgets Mr. Clemenceau the journalist in Mr. Clemenceau the statesman, yet journalism gave occasion for the accumulation of the vast fund of knowledge that the statesman finds valuable, whilst the emergencies of newspaper work brought out many of the characteristics that distinguish him. As an editor inventing a title for an article, Mr. Clemenceau is said to have found the stirring phrase, "J'Accuse," which Zola's defense of Dreyfus made famous. In the beginning of that celebrated case Mr. Clemenceau believed that the court-martial condemning Dreyfus was right, and his journal took that attitude. When he had more fully studied the case, he changed his opinion, and had the courage to open the columns of his paper to Zola's indignant denunciations. It was during his journalistic days also that a friend appeared in the office at a particularly inopportune hour. "Well," said Mr. Clemenceau, looking up from his work, "what do you want?" "Just to shake hands with you," said the visitor cheerfully. The busy editor reached a hearty hand across the desk. "It is done," said he, and went on with his work.

IT MAY take further time to persuade the great majority of farmers that they really ought to feel friendly toward crows, but a beginning is made by the published results of an extensive study of the crow by the Dominion Entomological Department in Canada. Like the farmer, says the report, the crow follows the plow, and the number of destroyers of farm produce that crows annually remove from newly plowed land more than makes up for whatever harm the birds do to the growing plants.